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Taft Will Run in 1940; Troops Called in Strike; China Flood Aids British

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 3, 1939

Bay State Tax Plan to Aid Cities

Taxes to yield $30,000,000 in the next two years, giving relief to cities and towns, were outlined by the House Ways and Means Committee today in a report to a caucus of the Republican majority in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Suggested imposts include new levies on dog racing, liquors, and cigarettes. Also, the present 10 per cent surtax on incomes would be boosted to 15 per cent for 1939; and inheritance taxes would be boosted to yield $225,000 this year and $450,000 next year. The inheritance tax is in addition to the $4,000,000 from the Edward H. R. Green estate. [Details: Page 9.]

Ohio Senator Seeks G. O. P. Nomination

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio expressed a willingness today to become a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1940.

The son of the former President and Chief Justice stated his position in a letter to George F. Eyrich, Chairman of the County Republican Executive Committee at Cincinnati, Ohio, which indorsed him yesterday for the Presidential nomination.

Mr. Taft told Mr. Eyrich that his work as Senator was "extremely interesting" and that he preferred it to any other job. He added, however, that he would not "run away from a harder job."

Colorado Troops Called to Quell Strikers

GREEN MOUNTAIN DAM, Colo. (AP)—Colorado National Guardsmen, equipped with machine guns and two tanks, were called in today to restore order in the Green Mountain Dam strike zone, scene of clashes last night between armed and deputized "back to work" forces and sympathizers with the strike called at the $4,000,000 Reclamation Bureau project.

The strike began July 12 when five American Federation of Labor craft unions demanded recognition by the Warner Construction Company of Chicago.

Gov. Ralph L. Carr has declared a "state of insurrection."

General Motors Strike Accord Believed Near

DETROIT (AP)—Prospects for settling the strike of General Motors' skilled workers were reported today to be the best since the walkout of 7,500 workers in 12 plants began July 5.

James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, is endeavoring to compose differences between negotiators for the corporation and the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers, who called the strike. He said there remained two obstacles to settlement, but did not reveal them.

Cleveland Bars Picketing of Nonstrikers

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Safety Director Eliot Ness issued a blanket order today for police to "arrest and hold in jail" anyone picketing homes of nonstrikers at General Motors' Fisher Body plant.

United Automobile Workers and sympathizers turned to marching outside homes of nonstrikers after Mr. Ness issued a proclamation restricting picketing and prohibiting mass assembly in the plant area.

Flood Imperils Japan's Tientsin Blockade

TIENTSIN (AP)—Flood waters of Hopeh Province streams appeared likely today to accomplish what British protests have failed to do—force Japanese to ease the blockade of Tientsin's British and French concessions.

The rising Hai River endangered two bridges upstream from the French concession. If they are carried away, Japanese will be forced to direct all trans-river traffic in the area over the International Bridge, one end of which is in the concession itself. More than 50,000 Chinese peasants were reported homeless.

France Seeks to Return Spanish Refugees

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—An agreement to permit return of Spanish refugees from France to Spain was the objective of a conference here today between Marshal Henri Petain, French Ambassador, and Foreign Minister Count Francisco Gomez Jordana.

More than 180,000 Spaniards are held in French concentration camps.

Rumania Agrees to Investigate Border Clashes

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Rumania has accepted Hungary's proposal to send a mixed military commission to investigate three border clashes between Rumanian and Hungarian guards near Tecso. Trouble developed when Rumanian guards attempted to halt Hungarians moving lumber on the river.

Anglo-French Missions Seek Unity on Soviet

PARIS (AP)—The French Government announced today its military mission to Moscow would go to London for preliminary conferences with the British mission. Both will sail Aug. 5 for Russia for general staff talks.

$50,000 Urged for Civil Liberties Inquiry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Audit Committee recommended appropriation of $50,000 today to finance a proposed Senate Civil Liberties Committee investigation on the Pacific Coast.

The proposed West Coast inquiry has been the center of a congressional dispute because Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, had agreed to end their investigations when the Senate provided $60,000 for this purpose last May.

Gutierrez Quits in Bolivian Cabinet Shift

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—Foreign Minister Alberto Ostria Gutierrez resigned today and President Busch appointed Dionisio Foianini Acting Foreign Minister.

Roosevelt Cables Greetings to King Haakon

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt cabled birthday greetings today to King Haakon VII of Norway. The message read: "It gives me great pleasure to extend to Your Majesty sincere felicitations and cordial greetings upon your birthday anniversary."

Pact on Right of Asylum Up at Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—A projected treaty to provide uniform interpretation of the right of asylum has been completed by a committee of the Inter-American International Law Congress.

The pact was to be presented in a plenary session today and was expected to be approved inasmuch as all countries participating in the Congress were represented on the committee and all Latin American countries recognize the principle of asylum.

Education Urged For Propaganda

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. (AP)—A prominent California educator recommends that secondary school students be given a course in reading of newspapers to enable them to distinguish between propaganda and news and advocates also that credit be given for a course in listening to radio.

"We must develop ability of our young people to discriminate," Dr. John L. Lounsbury, principal of the Long Beach, Calif., Junior College, told the Pennsylvania School Superintendents and Principals conference, Aug. 2.

"We must teach them that these agencies can suppress or distort facts and can distract attention from vital issues."

Propaganda he defined as teaching what to think; education, how to think.

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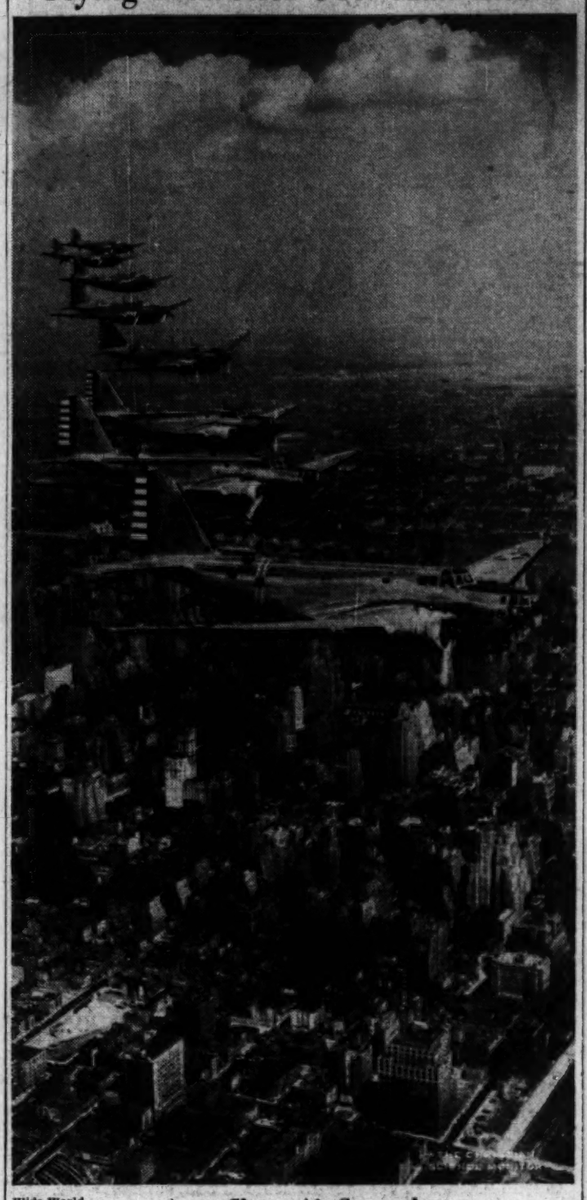
Flying Fortresses Over Manhattan



Wide World

Army Shows Air Strength

These swift bombers from Mitchel Field on Long Island are flying in formation over the midtown section of New York City on their way to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, to take part in the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the first purchase of military planes for the United States Army. In the far background is the New York World's Fair.

Reporters get close-up view of Army air strength: Page 2.

British Commons Votes Recess; Cabinet Reports War Unlikely

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Sir Thomas Inskip, Dominions Secretary, declared today in a speech at Oban, Scotland, that war was unlikely and that the British Government had "very good reasons" for being of the same opinion.

In the House of Commons Aug. 2 the Prime Minister said he could see nothing at present which might make it necessary for Parliament to break its two-month recess which starts tomorrow.

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain faced a storm of criticism, partly from his own party, yesterday on his motion to adjourn Parliament for two months beginning Aug. 4. Doubts as to the advisability of having so long an adjournment in the critical state of European affairs was the cause of a heated debate. Mr. Chamberlain decided to make the vote one of confidence which he won with a reduced majority of 250 to 132.

Liberals and Laborites supported by a group of "anti-appeasement" conservatives, including Mr. Winston Churchill, wartime Cabinet Minister, had attempted to have the House of Commons reassemble Aug. 21 for a one-day session because of the critical international situation.

The Opposition members expressed fears lest Mr. Chamberlain might return to his policy of appeasement as soon as Parliament was out of the way. They recalled that they were in recess at the time of the Munich agreement last September.

The Prime Minister contended, however, that the Government was ready for any emergency and that there was no need to have the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

SEC to Scan German Bonds; Treasury Weighs Pulp Levy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission announced yesterday an inquiry to determine whether a German bond issue in this country should be halted, while the Treasury investigated the possibility of imposing anti-dumping tariff duties on wood pulp from the Reich and other countries.

The Commission said that details of an intended $73,000,000 bond issue by the Berlin Government had been shrouded in secrecy. It was alleged that inadequate information was filed with the Commission on the state of the German budget, the German public debt, gold and foreign exchange position, and other matters.

The SEC action followed an announcement July 29 by the Commerce Department that recent dispatches indicated an "increasing strain on the economic resources of Germany."

Only $35,000,000 of the securities were to have been issued at this time, a SEC official said. The remainder were to have been issued to meet interest payments due in the United States during the next four years.

Interest Payments Due

German corporations, cities, and other political units owe interest payments to holders of their securities in the United States. Under German law, no cash may be sent out of the Reich to meet such obligations. The units which owe the interest pay the funds to the German "conversion office" and the latter, in turn, had proposed to offer American bondholders 50-year 3 per cent bonds instead of actual cash.

An SEC official said the Commission had informed the State Department of its intended action. The State Department, he said, told the Commission that "no critical implications were to be drawn from the standpoint of foreign policy."

In a statement, the German embassy said the demands for information were such that "no sovereign government" could submit to them.

Guaranteed "Voluntarily"

The proposed bond issue, it said, was "for the exclusive benefit of American creditors" and not to raise new money in this country for Germans.

It was further pointed out that the German Government had "voluntarily" guaranteed the bonds, "notwithstanding the fact that the original obligation to the American creditors carried no such guarantee."

"As is well known to the Commission," the German statement said, dollar exchange "cannot be obtained from trade between Germany and the United States inasmuch as it showed a balance highly unfavorable to Germany. Such exchange must, therefore, be obtained from trade with other countries."

The statement said the request for additional information lacked justification.

New Deal Acts For Showdown By House Foes

Action to force record vote on housing bill seen as basis for plea to Nation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—In the determination to bring the $800,000,000 housing bill to a vote in the hostile House in the face of a rampaging economy-minded coalition, the New Deal has evidently determined to put its case on record and later on, probably, to carry it to the nation.

The housing bill would permit the United States Housing Authority to double its bonded indebtedness to $1,600,000,000 in conjunction with its slum-clearance, low-cost construction program which has Mr. Roosevelt's strong approval. Originally it was decided by the House leadership to bow to the economy storm which yesterday blew to pieces the third deficiency appropriation bill that started out with a budget estimate of $215,891,000, and that finally reached the Senate with only $54,000,000 left. The bill was passed yesterday, reduced in size by almost exactly 75 per cent.

Change in Strategy

The House leadership reversed its position, however, with what appears to be a change of strategy. The militant New Deal group in the House, whether with or without the direct support of Mr. Roosevelt, is now determined to bring matters to a showdown and force test votes at every point of the way. The only purpose in doing so, in the face of almost certain defeat on an issue like the housing bill, is to establish a record for later political appeal.

In the second place, certain counter-forces have been set up by the very fury of the House economy revolt. There were bitter protests from agricultural groups yesterday for instance over the way the farm aid sections were stripped from the deficiency bill. It brought an immediate statement from Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, which took much the same tone as the earlier criticism by President Roosevelt.

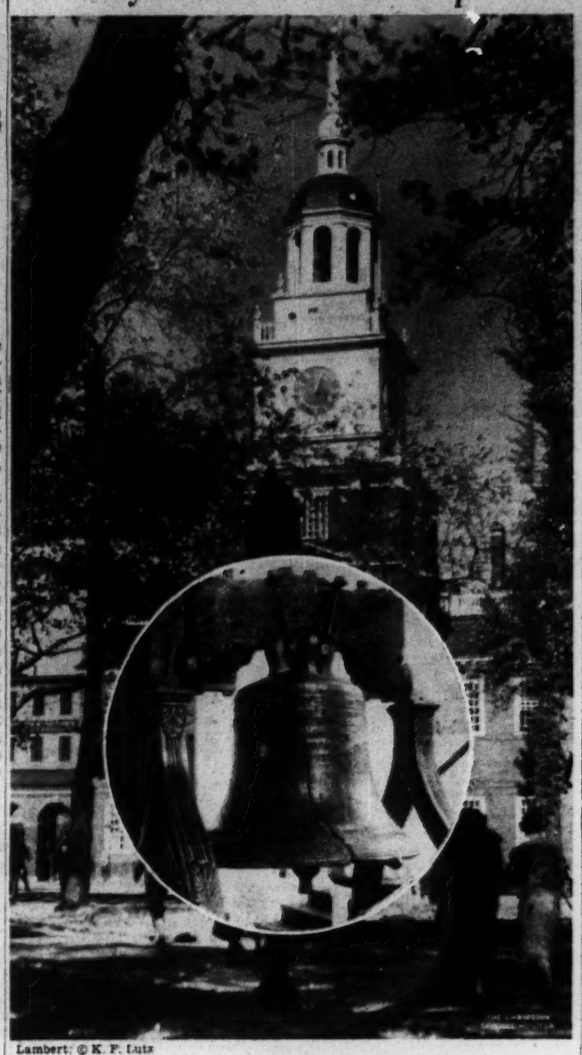
In particular this centered on the elimination of $119,000,000 to restore the Commodity Credit Corporation's capital stock. This was the principal slash in the deficiency bill. The item was originally approved by a one-vote margin. Then it was thrown out by a teller vote of 116 to 110 in which names were not recorded, and in which 209 members of the House were absent or did not vote.

Wallace Sounds Warning

Secretary Wallace at his conference yesterday took up the words of Mr. Roosevelt that the country should be informed plainly as to what members were responsible for the defeat of this item of the lending bill. He forecast a serious drop in prices of certain crops if the Government's support is withheld. Incidentally there were cries of anguish from numerous farm members over this deletion, some of whom have been leaders in slicing appropriations in other directions. Careful ob-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Symbol of Promises Kept



Lambert: © K. F. Lutz

Independence Hall and Liberty Bell

Just as the Statue of Liberty is sign and promise to new citizens arriving on these shores, so is Independence Hall in Philadelphia equally a pledge that this is the land of equality and freedom. The Liberty Bell housed in that shrine is mute witness to the day when all within the American Commonwealth were guaranteed a way of living, a personal independence and a freedom in worship and in speech which has carried through to this day.

America Keeps Its Promises; Land of Freedom and Equality

Rediscovering America
Third of 27 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Today for the first day in my life I saw Liberty Bell and Independence Hall where the Declaration of Independence was signed. I stood in the room where dreamers dared stake their lives on the belief that men are created free and equal. Even more, they dared found a state—the world's greatest state—on that conviction.

Being sentimental, I stood reverently, as in a church. But I was more sorrowful than exalted. I had the impression, at first, that these men had failed. Were they not like Moses leading the Hebrews into a Promised Land? That land was to bear grapes, but it bore wild grapes. It was to flow with milk and honey, but became a wilderness. It brought destruction to Judaea and became the abode of foreigners. As I stood silently before Liberty Bell was I not adoring the symbol of another empty dream?

Plainly, equality does not entirely exist. I have repeatedly seen in this country a contrast of wretchedness and luxury that refutes all claims of equality. Stories I read about "share croppers" make me think of Oriental serfs. Ten million men and women seek work—some in weariness and dejection. A third of all the citizens

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Intimate Message from Washington

Stock Market Treats Roosevelt Gloom as Offhandedly as It Did Hoover's Optimism—The President Seems a Bit 'Bearish'

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

It's a queer situation in Washington. The President is more or less committed to the belief that recovery is "retarded." One almost gathers that he would enjoy a little drop, listening to some of his recent press conferences.

There is a good deal of irony in the situation. It should be compared to that in the second half of the Hoover regime when Mr. Hoover and Ogden Mills were making frequent statements that recovery was on its way, or round the next corner. On the whole these were rather forced expressions of confidence, and the stock market paid little attention to them, or actually took each new assurance as the occasion for another roller-coaster dip. Mr. Roosevelt's predecessor thus became politically identified with the course of the stock market; Mr. Hoover was a political "bull."

Today the situation is curiously similar in one respect, and ironically different in another. Mr. Roosevelt has put himself in a position (or if he has not fully done so is fast approaching it) where he also seeks vindication by pointing to the stock market. But in this instance Mr. Roosevelt's gloomy forecasts would summon up the picture of declining stocks. Mr. Hoover needed a boom to rehabilitate his prophetic reputation. As for Mr. Roosevelt—well, it would be unkind to charge that he would enjoy a mild slump, but at least his recent forecasts have pointed in that direction.

Three Incidents Recalled

Let us recall the last three incidents. The first came when the Senate voted against continuing his currency devaluation powers and linked it with the higher price for silver. Mr. Roosevelt made an indignant, hard-hitting counter attack. The move would throw control of currency back to "Wall Street" he told reporters at Hyde Park. Mr. Roosevelt did not make any comment on recovery in this particular interview. He might have done so later on, but subsequent events turned the defeat into a victory, or at least a drawn battle, which made comment superfluous.

It was after the defeat of the neutrality issue that Mr. Roosevelt made his first important comment about business uncertainty and a possible further slump. This time Mr. Roosevelt did not speak heatedly. Again talking at Hyde Park, he spoke calmly, good-naturedly and as one discussing facts which had to be accepted. So far as he was concerned, the battle was over for the session, he implied, with the narrow defeat by 12 to 11 in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the subsequent unsuccessful conference at the White House. He quoted an unnamed investment banker as saying the action "will slow up the finest little economic boom we have had in some time." He argued that the chances of war had been brought nearer by failure to revise neutrality legislation, and that accompanying uncertainty would retard recovery and slow down business. The stock market disregarded Mr. Roosevelt's hint (as it used to Mr. Hoover's) and aggravatingly bounced after this gloomy forecast—for the time at least.

Technically on 'Bear' Side

Now again on Tuesday at a press conference, Mr. Roosevelt has seen recovery retarded by the defeat of a bill; this time his big lending bill. He spoke matter-of-factly, as he did after the neutrality defeat. It was not the heated, ungloved attack that followed the first round of the currency devaluation fight. But if a potential investor with $1,000 in his pocket who knew little else about American fiscal affairs had heard Mr. Roosevelt at the White House Tuesday he would have gone out and probably buried his money in the ground.

What happened in Wall Street after Mr. Roosevelt's comment? You have guessed it already. The market advanced! But whether Mr. Roosevelt is a better long range prophet than a short range one in this vital matter is still to be seen.

Anyway the fact remains that a curious political situation has been created. For the moment at any rate Mr. Roosevelt is technically on the "bear" side. This has its advantages and disadvantages. If a slump comes he can always blame his opponents. But an "I-told-you-so" attitude doesn't win elections. Mr. Roosevelt knows as well as anybody that prosperity is the thing that (in all normal circumstances) re-elects dominant parties. He might find a mild personal pique gratified by a temporary decline, but he is fully aware that the best hope of the Democrats, now as always, is to bring recovery.

Richard L. Strout

Mill Migration: Survey Reveals Small Trek Only

Massachusetts legislative commission finds talk of big exodus denied by figures of past 13 years.

By Roland J. Sawyer
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In contrast to the spectacular picture of the flight of industry from Massachusetts to the South, to escape high taxes and labor costs, frequently drawn in the past by politicians and business spokesmen, a legislative commission revealed today that only 19 textile mills and three woolen mills actually moved out of the State in a period of 13 years.

It is true, this commission on interstate co-operation conceded, that in cotton textiles 86 firms closed their doors in Massachusetts between 1923 and 1935; but 67 of these were liquidated, went into bankruptcy, or curtailed operations, while only 19 actually removed to other States, the Commission stated in its final report to the Legislature.

Textile Decline Offset

The decline of the textile and wool industry has been offset since 1933, the commission found, by the introduction of new industries, the growth of other activities already established, and by a spreading conviction that complaints against labor laws and high taxes as hampering industry have been exaggerated.

Industries that have gone ahead since 1933 to mitigate to some extent losses to the Commonwealth by the wool and cotton decline were listed by the commission as follows:

The electrical machine, apparatus and supply industry, foundry and machine shop products, men's and women's clothing, paper and wood pulp, textile machinery and parts.

"These developments may indicate a tendency toward changes in the character of Massachusetts industries and the advance of some previously less important types of manufacturing to take the place of those that are declining or shifting locations," said the commission.

Other Factors

"The commission is convinced . . . that the major part of industrial losses affecting Massachusetts since 1923 have resulted from bankruptcies, liquidations and the shifting of business rather than from migrations or removals of individual establishments."

That Southern competition was perhaps the most important factor in forcing the 67 textile firms and 68 woolen mills to the wall, the commission makes indisputably clear. But it was also noted, by the commission "that the capital invested in textile industries in other states is still largely controlled in Massachusetts and New England, though it no longer finances operations here."

However serious the decade of decline after 1923, the tide has now turned. The commission found that since 1933 there has been an industrial revival so substantial as to indicate that "the Commonwealth is on the way to regain much of its former industrial standing."

Impressions that have "gone abroad" that taxation on Massachusetts industry is excessive, and complaints that labor laws are re-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Station Mistress Losing in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — In this age when women are storming the occupational citadels of men with more success than ever before, it is interesting to learn that there is one job in Britain where women are losing ground.

The station mistress, once a familiar figure on Britain's mainline railroads, is almost extinct.

Scotland, last stronghold of the woman station master, has only three such individuals. Even these women are not where one might expect to find them, in the mountain fastness of the Highlands. Two are on the border at Gordon (Berwickshire) and Wirkbank (Roxburghshire). The other is at Lundin Links (Fifeshire).

Like their men counterparts they wear the regulation uniform and cap. They largely look after timber and other shipments.

England lost its last station mistress 11 years ago. She was stationed at Braystones, a Cumberland hamlet, nearly 300 miles from London. She retired after completing 21 years' service. Her mother had been station mistress before her.

But even if the station mistress is losing ground progress is being made in other directions by women railroad workers.

For example, the Great Western's staff includes a saleswoman, first appointment of its kind to be made in England. It is her job to canvass individual and party travel by rail.

General Almazan's Platform Surprises by Its Mildness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Surprise is the major reaction found here to the long-awaited manifesto of General Juan Andreu Almazan announcing his candidacy for the office of Mexico's next President. This surprise emanates from both conservative and administration groups, for the Almazan manifesto is not the fiery demand for correction of the Cardenas policies that was expected, but a lukewarm document which supports the present policies to an astonishing degree.

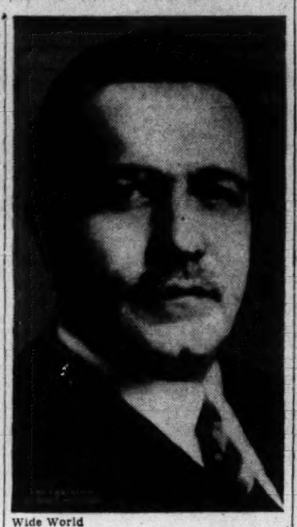
Most important result of this declaration, from the man who has been the "white hope" of all conservative elements, is to place him in a middle-of-the-road position instead of frankly to the right, as was almost universally expected. That this may tend to confuse the coming campaign, rather than to clarify it into an open battle between conservative and administration forces, is indicated by the fact that General Manuel Avila Camacho, the administration candidate, occupies approximately the same position.

Close analysis of the Almazan declarations reveals that he has taken a stand on two important issues not approached by his closest competitor. Foremost of these from the standpoint of the United States, is his statement that:

More Good Neighbors?

"The government of the Republic should cultivate the best relations with all nations, based upon sound understanding and mutual respect. Neighbors as we are to the great North American nation, it is indispensable that we realize that we will never have the sympathy, much less the co-operation to make ourselves strong, until true friendship, based on scrupulous respect for our mutual rights, is established. From such a friendship would come the sincere decision to fight—united to the United States, and to other Latin American nations— in defense of the continent and pursuit of our common ideals."

Second innovation proposed by General Almazan is the return of religious education and freedom of worship. Since there has been freedom of worship, with a limited number of priests, during the Cardenas regime, the chief result of this would be the re-opening of church schools and the undoubted strengthening of the position of the Roman Catholic Church. This measure is also proposed by the third most important presidential candidate, General Gildardo Magaña.



Wide World

Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan

Opposition Candidate for the presidency of Mexico. He strongly advocates close co-operation with the United States

Decentralization

Decentralization of power from the capitol which exercises undue dominance is also advocated by General Almazan, with the recommendation that state officials be chosen from local personnel, an issue which will undoubtedly be popular and has much to be said for it.

Reform of the judiciary and of public education are projected and two pointed criticisms of existing labor practices are made. The most important of these is to prevent unions from acting in politics, as the Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. T. M.) does actively.

Capital Protection

He calls for "full guarantees for the producers of wealth (capital) throughout the nation" which would be a clarion call to all property holders if it were not followed by recommendations that businesses be turned over to the workers after a fixed period of time, and that profit sharing by the workers should be guaranteed by the State. These conflicting principles have led to charges of "ambiguity" and "inconsistency" from his opponents. Army reforms are also recommended, but chiefly in organization.

The all important agrarian program, which has led to the aggressive division of lands throughout the present administration, is due for a conservative check as indicated by the program of General Almazan, General Avila Camacho and General Magaña. The former two have declared for the granting of titles of permanent ownership to the ejiditario (communal farmer) and all three have demanded protection for the small farmer, with less than 300 acres. Even President Cardenas himself has recently been talking of more guarantees to the small land owner.

On the subjects of Indian welfare, repatriation of Mexicans, and controlled immigration, General Almazan has taken a leaf directly from the Cardenas book. Though he does not mention the controversial issue of the Spanish refugees he calls for controlled immigration of selected stock which Cardenas has already provided in admitting Spanish refugees.

Friend of Labor

A surprisingly friendly attitude is taken toward Labor, which is the bug-a-boo of the entire capitalist group here, an attitude which will almost certainly cool the enthusiasm of the conservatives for the Almazan candidacy. He advocates State protection of the union and the worker, increase of co-operatives of production and consumption, and declares for a higher standard of living and increased salaries for labor, all paramount principles of the Cardenas regime. He further supports participation of the workers in profits and guarantees continuity and promotion to Civil Service Workers, whose organization was created by Cardenas.

All candidates thus are supporting the program of increased State Socialism, internal development and national sovereignty summed up in the current slogan of "Mexico for the Mexicans."

Jury Tampering By Long Agents Is Investigated

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3 (AP)—Federal agents today dug back four years—before the State political machine made peace with the national administration—to probe reports of tampering with the jury which freed one of Huey P. Long's chief lieutenants on income tax evasion charges.

O. John Rogge, Assistant U. S Attorney General, heading the Government inquiry into the State's multiplying scandals, revealed the alleged tampering involved the jury which acquitted Abraham L. Shushan Oct. 23, 1935.

Mr. Shushan, former president of the Levee Board, was such a close friend of Senator Long that the political dictator named New Orleans' $4,000,000 airport after him. Mr. Shushan was brought to trial shortly after Long was shot to death in the State Capitol.

Following the trial, the Government abandoned criminal income tax evasion charges against other Long henchmen. One of these, Seymour Weiss, who rose from shoe clerk to become a hotel president and one of Huey's most-favored political heirs, subsequently settled with the Government, paying approximately $13,000 in penalties. Mr. Weiss is now under Federal indictment charging mail fraud in connection with the State University's purchase of equipment from a hotel the Government says was already owned by the school.

Mr. Shushan was charged with failing to report income totaling $448,218.91 from 1929 through 1933. The Government said the tax evasion was $71,153.52. Mr. Shushan's attorney contended at the trial that the money handled by his client was given him as fiscal agent for Long's Louisiana Democratic Association and that it was for political—and therefore untaxable—purposes.

The Government's claim against Mr. Shushan and his wife for income tax deficiencies from 1929 through 1933 was settled Feb. 6, 1939, for $65,152.64. He and his wife, according to the Board of Tax Appeals, each owed $32,576.32.

Designed to Overcome Antarctic Obstacles

Wide World

Snow Cruiser for Byrd Expedition to Carry Plane on Its Back

Work has already started on this $150,000 five-man traveling laboratory. Designed by Dr. Thomas C. Poulter of the Armour Institute of Technology, it will be equipped with four 1,500-pound tires, and will have a range of 5,000 miles. Especially designed retractable wheels will enable the 75,000-pound "cruiser" to slide across 15-foot crevasses on its metal bottom, with the rear wheels providing motive power. It will have an estimated speed of 10 to 30 miles per hour and will carry a fully equipped five-passenger cabin airplane on its back. Dr. Poulter is shown demonstrating his model.

Latin-American Glossary: Fascism Isn't Strictly New

Current debates in the United States over the proposal to lend more money to Latin-American countries as a means of combatting Fascist peneration highlights Lain-American politics.

So different is the political tradition ana mentality in Hispanic Latin America from that of English-speaking North America that confusion frequently arises and operates against the correct mutual understanding of Inter-American news. In the series of notes, of which the following is the last, a North American observer thoroughly steeped in the Hispanic political mood and process, interprets the Latin American scene as an aid to understanding Pan-American relationships.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fascism is an Italian super-refined form of rule some elements of which are old in Latin America. It provides the local dictators and semidictatorial rulers, and the ins about them, with philosophic backing for exercising the type of rule they would use anyway. In those countries with a large number of Italians, the nexus with Italian Fascism is strong. And in those countries where large landed estates still exist, Fascism provides the conservative classes with a model to follow in their attempts to stave off the inevitable loss of power, prestige, and wealth which the signs of the times show them is in the offing.

To take a look at other modern instances, Conservative and Right must be interpreted, when divested from all connections with Fascism, in a relative and personalist sense.

Conservative has a Latin-American meaning of "preservation" rather than of status quo-ism and reaction, so often attached to the word. In nations so bereft of points of reference, Conservative and right have no absolute value. When there is no fixed Center and no fixed Left, Right means simply a reaction against a tendency of the moment and a split on a given issue rather than a philosophy. Actually many Conservative and Rightist regimes have been the most progressive.

Radical and Left, finally, like Conservative and Right, have no absolute meaning. Radicals are often actually conservative in their political practices and have adopted the name because those they have chosen to fight called themselves Conservatives. The same is true of the Liberals, who, of liberalism, often have only the name.

* * *

If, now, it would seem that conditions in Latin America are worse than in Shakespeare's Denmark, let it be recalled that these definitions and conditions refer to a sector of Latin-America and not to the whole. Though in theory these should be a barometer of the Latin-American progress and culture they are not a complete guide. Family life and morals, private business, professions, provincial, state, and municipal units, educational and artistic activity, social and literary life, offer another picture, and a better one.

Political destiny of Latin America is still in the future. Things which pass for politics at the present time are, perhaps, more than anything else, the surface symptoms of great unsolved racial and cultural problems, which are so pressing as to make normal political activity more or less impossible. Moreover, in spite of retrogressions, there are plentiful signs of political progress, evolution, and development.

Brothers Seeking Second Air Mark

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 3 (AP)—The Moody brothers, Hunter and Humphrey, remained aloft today for the eleventh consecutive day in their monoplane, resolved to establish a second sustained flight record before landing.

Already possessing a world mark for continuous flight in a light plane, the brothers set as their next objective an endurance record for planes of all types.

The heavy plane endurance mark of 653 hours was established in 1937 by another brother team—Al and Fred Keys of Meridian, Miss. To surpass it the Moody brothers must remain in the air 16 more days.

They decided to attempt it after shattering the light plane record of 218 hours, 43 minutes on Aug. 1. Their plane is powered by a 55 horsepower air-cooled motor, in contrast to the 220 horsepower engine used by the Keys.

The Moody brothers, unlike the Keys, are unable to make motor adjustments while in flight. Another disadvantage is the cramped space which prevents them from moving about.

To refuel, the fliers hoist cans of gasoline from a speeding truck by means of a rope equipped with a snap hook.

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Reporters Ride Bombers as Army Shows Its Might

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 — Nine mighty Boeing B-18 bombers, part of the second Bombardment Squadron of the United States Army Air Corps, are back in their hangars at Mitchel Field, late today, and for the first time in the history of military aviation in this country newspapermen know what it means to accompany these huge airplanes on a formation flight in military order.

This hitherto unlocked world of aerial combat flight was opened this week on the order of the War Department in order that reporters who were to cover the thirtieth anniversary celebration of the first purchase of a military airplane by the United States Army at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, might receive fuller insight into this increasingly important phase of national defense.

Ponderously lifting themselves above the cement runways of Mitchel Field, the nine great ships were droning above the New York World's Fair Grounds as they formed their three tri-pointed groups Tuesday afternoon and headed into the West. Those of us who had seats in the nose-point bombing compartments and in the rear machine gun turrets, both emptied of their equipment, quickly understood what aircraft officers meant when they declared that America leads the world in the development of bombers, and as the giant flying machines passed over city after city, the hope grew that they would never be used for their primary purpose of efficient destruction.

600-Mile Flight

With their twin motors driving through the air at 180 miles an hour and moving as one at every radioed order of the flight commander, the bombers finally roared above Dayton and settled to the ground, having covered the 600 miles in a little more than three and a half hours.

The next day, while an estimated 50,000 spectators thronged the field that, as the recognized center of military aviation in the country, was to be the focal point of the Nation's Aug. 2 celebration, the bombers edged into line between planes of pursuit and attack.

Then as necks craned and binoculars came out, the squadrons of pursuit, attack, and bombardment took to the air. High above the pursuit ships soared, watching for the approach of a theoretical enemy, while the steady flight of the bombers cast long shadows across the field.

But it was the silver-hued attack planes, with the sun gleaming on their wings, that drew the mightiest chorus of "Ah-ah" from the crowded stands. Starting from heights that made them look like model planes, the attackers would stream down in a long line of power dives with a vibrating roar that sent hands to ears.

Planes Return to Post

Then, as the last rocket exploded, signalling the end of the anniversary celebration, the order went out that bombers were starting back to Mitchel Field immediately, for Army planes, like Army men, are expected to be always at their posts. Nor was the flight back uneventful, for an unlooked for bank of clouds gave us a taste of army efficiency.

Hurtling into the bank of clouds in close formation, all visibility was lost and only the radio served as a link between the cloud-bound ships. At an order from the Flight Commander, each pilot set his plane at a specified altitude and began a long sweeping circle to see if he could pick up the lights of sister ships. When 10 to 15 minutes failed to reform the squadron, each ship was directed to pick up the beam of a nearby airport and proceed to Mitchel Field under its own navigation.

U. S. Opens Drive on Crime; Headquarters Set Up in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—General headquarters for a nationwide war on crime have been established in the office of John T. Cahill, United States Attorney, here, and, with the impaneling of a special Federal Grand Jury in New York next Monday, the drive will be on full force.

The first aim of the offensive is the capture of Louis ("Lepke") Buchalter, for whom a $10,000 reward has been posted—$5,000 by the City and $5,000 by the Federal Government. Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, has asked that this be raised to $25,000. Mr. Buchalter is wanted by both the Federal authorities and Mr. Dewey, and 1,000,000 circulars descriptive of him are now being scattered broadcast throughout the Nation. For two years he has evaded not only the New York police department, but the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gang Well Organized

Efforts to arrest Mr. Buchalter were intensified following the slaying by mistake of Irving Penn, a reputable Bronx family man, as he left his home for work on July 25 The criminals, according to the police, mistook Mr. Penn for Philip Orlovsky, of the same address as Mr. Penn and who is a Dewey witness in the efforts by the New York County District Attorney to smash the Buchalter racket.

Mr. Buchalter, according to law enforcement officials, is able to evade arrest through the ramifications of his gang organization, which affords him protection and continues to collect on his rackets. These funds are passed on to him by his agents.

It is against these agents that a strong campaign is being waged by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, by Mr. Cahill's office, and by the New York Police Department under Commissioner Louis J. Valentine.

Seek Criminals' Hides

These law enforcement officials will seek not only the criminals themselves, but the lawyers and physicians who assist them, whom Mr. Cahill described as "the consulting engineers of crime." Even the friends and acquaintances who have had any dealings with them will be subject to investigation, he added.

Voluminous records of the activities of the criminals have been made by Federal agents and these are now in Mr. Cahill's hands. His office here will cooperate with State and local law enforcement agencies throughout the nation, and uncoverings by the Federal Grand Jury that convenes here next Monday also will be made a part of the Nation-wide campaign. This Grand Jury will be the eighth such body now working in this District.

Taft Tosses Hat Into Ring; First in Presidential Race

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio today became first formally declared candidate for the Presidency of the United States next year.

"The unpleasant job which lies before the next President of the United States," wrote Senator Taft to George F. Eyrich, Ohio Republican official who asked him to declare his candidacy, "is such that no sensible man could be eager to assume it." Yet Senator Taft announces his willingness to have delegates pledged to him take their places on the Ohio ballots next year.

For some weeks, the freshman Republican Senator from Ohio has been meditating this action. Ever since his candidacy for the Senate last year, he has been admittedly heading for the G. O. P. Presidential nomination. All this winter, Senator Taft fought his way through a series of radio debates on national issues, and has taken his stand as a conservative who is willing to tackle the job of "cleaning up" after the New Deal.

Sees Battle Ahead

"Unless the whole present tendency of the Government is redirected," wrote Senator Taft, "we cannot long maintain financial solvency, free enterprise, or even individual liberty in the United States, but the leaders of the movement against New Deal fallacies must have the courage to incur the unlimited displeasure of every vested interest whose selfish purposes conflict with a radical policy of reform.

"Furthermore," Senator Taft continued, "they must work out the very difficult problem of continuing an adequate provision for the less fortunate people through relief, old-age pensions, subsidized housing, and the like, on the one hand, while on the other restoring financial solvency and the spirit of business initiative and expansion which alone can cure unemployment. This is not going to be easy or pleasant."

The foregoing, therefore, becomes Senator Taft's first declaration of beliefs. Contrary to some quotations from him during the 1938 campaign, when it was attributed that he favored repeal of every New Deal law, he now indicates the desire to continue such sweeping enterprises as relief, social security, and subsidized housing. At the same time, of course, he adds that total expenditure should be cut down. This position will be described by New Deal opponents as "eating your cake and having it too."

Right Wing Candidate

However, Senator Taft's basic platform is one of retrenchment and repeal or drastic modification of present policies. In effect, he takes his stand in the right wing of potential Republican nominees. On the basis of his past record, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, would stand considerably nearer the center than Senator Taft. He, with the Ohio Senator, is a determined aspicant for the Republican nomination, though he has made no announcement.

Senator Vandenberg did, in a recent statement, propose that Republican candidates for the Presidency pledge themselves to seek one term only, and if elected step down in 1944. Senator Taft makes no reference to such a pledge.

Another Republican candidate, Thomas E. Dewey of New York, probably stands to the progressive side of Senator Vandenberg, according to assumptions from his scant remarks on public policy.

Will Not "Run Away"

Senator Taft explains his announcement on the basis of Ohio laws. He says: "As to my own position, the work of a Senator from Ohio is extremely interesting and I prefer it to any other office. I will not run away from a harder job, but whether I am a candidate for any other office is entirely up to the Republicans of Ohio.

"I realize, however, that the peculiar provisions of our State Constitution require that no man can run for delegate without designating on the ballot his first choice for the Presidency, and he cannot designate anyone without that person's written consent. To refuse this consent would interfere with the right of the people of the State to select national candidates of their own choosing.

"As an Ohio matter, therefore, I shall be willing, when the time comes, to give my consent to have my name designated as the first choice by candidates for delegates throughout the State. I cannot say how greatly complimented I am by your action, and I hope you will express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the other members of the committee."

Senator Taft had been requested to give this declaration by the Hamilton County Republican Executive Committee, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Communist Affiliation Denied By Bridges but Aid Admitted

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3 (AP)—Harry Bridges, fighting deportation to his native Australia, admitted yesterday his longshore union had received Communist aid, said he had once jokingly declared he was a member of that party, but reiterated his denial that he was a member of the Communist Party or ever had paid dues.

Mr. Bridges testified that he believed in the democratic form of government. Drawing a distinction between democracy and capitalism, he said he did not have much use for the capitalistic form of society which to his sense meant the exploitation of many people for profit.

The West Coast C. I. O. labor leader testified that he did not believe the employer class "can be eliminated by the ballot or in any other way, except by poison or something."

"Do you believe they should be?" inquired Thomas B. Shoemaker, chief counsel in the Government's effort to deport the Australian born Bridges on the ground he is a Communist and that the party advocates violence to change the Government. Mr. Bridges replied he thought the question "rather ridiculous—as long as we have a democratic form of government."

Employers Necessary

"I have no love for the employers," he said, "but a move to destroy them would destroy the democratic form of government, so I don't see how anyone could bring about elimination of employers."

Mr. Bridges previously testified that he had said jokingly he was a member of the Communist Party, but added he did not believe the party was subversive.

"Have you ever had reason to deny you were a Communist?" asked Mr. Shoemaker.

"Plenty of times."

Mr. Bridges testified that "red baiting" had become such a standing joke at the maritime convention in 1935 that everyone gave the Communist salute and addressed the chairman as "Commissar Chairman."

Asked whether he himself believed in the teachings of the Communist Party "either wholly or in part," Mr. Bridges answered:

"I am not very familiar with the teachings of the Communist Party, only from a trade union point of view. . . . As far as I have delved into them they are pretty much a matter of theory, and our forums are so full with practical matters that I generally stay with the practical matters."

Mr. Shoemaker then asked: "Can you conceive of any set-up that would be better than the democratic set-up?"

Bridges answered: "Not to my knowledge; there is none."

Bridges admitted the longshoremen had received aid from the Communist Party. Mr. Shoemaker asked whether the "Communist Party was beneficial or detrimental to the labor movement as a whole."

"I don't know," Bridges replied thoughtfully. "I've known instances where the Communist policy, if carried out to its logical conclusion, would be detrimental. The Communist members of our union have generally been good union men and generally fought for democratic trade union principles."

Mr. Shoemaker asked whether the good factors outweighed the bad.

"When you put it that way," Bridges replied, "the good the Communist Party does would outweigh the bad."

Mr. Bridges said longshoremen had accepted aid from the Communist Party during the waterfront trouble, because the party paper, "Western Worker," was the only organ friendly to the waterfront workers.

Severed Itself

He said the strike committee later severed itself from Communist support because "the cry of Communism" was raised against the strikers.

He denied ever using the name of "Rossi" or of being introduced at Communist meetings by that name. A Government witness had testified Bridges was known as Rossi in Communist ranks.

Mr. Shoemaker ran through a list of 30 or more persons mentioned previously as being Communists or close to the party and Bridges said he knew perhaps a score of them. He also stated that, in his opinion, most of them were Communists.

Bridges denied ever having met Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, at the beach near Fleishhacker Pool. Aaron Sapiro, former A. F. of L. attorney, had testified Bridges told him he met Browder there.

He said he regarded the American Legion, insofar as its leadership was concerned, as anti-labor and as supporting "definitely fascist policies."

Seaside Sand and Buckets Line Thames at London

Groups interested in children succeed in efforts to provide beach joys on a city site.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It is an unusual experience to travel upriver in order to reach the pleasures of the seaside—the sandy shore, the buckets and spades, the deckchairs, the ice-cream man, the band, the Punch-and-Judy show, the shouts of happy youngsters, the splashings at the water's edge, the "boats for hire" men. But thousands of Londoners are doing it. Without leaving London.

Some of them, as a matter of fact, travel downriver to achieve the same end at the same place. For the seashore to which they go is located right at the ponderous foot of Tower Bridge.

This is the Low Tide Lido, and it owes its existence to official London's regard for children, plus the efforts of charitable people who saw their way to bring the fun of the foreshore to thousands of residents in London's congested East End, otherwise, would hardly ever have an opportunity to enjoy such a thing.

The authorities directly responsible for this metropolitan pleasure beach are known as Tower Hill Improvement, a charitable trust under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary. The trust owes much to the interest of Lord Wakefield, who has made it one of his hobbies and has personally subsidized the band.

Great Quantities of Sand

Funds have been allotted to transform a section of the Thames River bed into a safe and sunny playground. Great quantities of sand were tipped there, and more came through the incidence of the September crisis. You see, offices and shops and the Air Raid Precautions officials made it their business to bring huge stocks of sand into the Capital, as a safeguard from air attack.

When it became clear that there was going to be no air attack, these folk had quantities of sand on their hands. So the secretary of the Tower trust thought it would be well if the youngsters had some of it on their hands instead. So he started a surplus sand campaign which brought about 1,000 tons to the shore in a month. The sand is now 2½ feet deep.

The whole project has greatly pleased and interested the big section of London's population engaged in and about boats in the extensive dockland region. And one skipper gave a very practical proof of his sympathy with the cause.

Cargo From the Netherlands

Finding himself at a Netherlands port, without any cargo to take home, he bethought him of the youngsters back in London and put his labor to work shoveling best-quality Dutch sand into the hold of his vessel. Coming up London River—the name all good mariners give to the Thames—he transferred his weighty cargo to the Low Tide Lido, thereby showing how the thoughtfulness of a single person can help to give joy to many.

Which, when you come to think of it, is the moral of this story. For, prior to the opening of the Lido, in 1934, wit hmuch official pomp and mayoral ceremony, this self-same spot, though a playground for children when the policemen were not looking, was no fit place for anyone to play on. Being, when the water was out, nothing much more than a slab of uninviting mud, with a garnishing of inconvenient stones.

Then someone had the happy notion of transforming this unpicturesque scene into a playground that the youngsters could really play on—with the policeman pausing on his beat now and again, to smile approval.

Other Boroughs Interested

To set up groynes and piers which would stop the sand from being washed away, took many months of work, because while at low tide the shore, being in front of a royal palace (the Tower of London) is under the control of the Commissioners of Crown Lands; at high tide the spot is part of the river and is thus ruled by the Port of London Authority. Furthermore, the Office of Works had to be consulted, since it regulates all royal land work, and the Constable of the Tower, as he is a personage of consequence in the district. All agreed at once "in principle," but it took time for complete plans to pass each Authority.

Now the Boroughs of Woolwich, Battersea, and Chelsea have become interested and have dispatched observers to see how Tower Hill does it, hoping to establish similar Lidos for their own children.

The observers have much to see, for on a national holiday as many as 6,000 persons crowd the beach. And once so many interested kibitzers watched from the bridge and river bank that the Governor of the Tower just had to close the roads.

Hans Schulze

Londoners Flock to Low-Tide Lido

Everything is there—the sand, the buckets and spades, the deck chairs, the ice-cream vendors, the Punch-and-Judy show, the band, and happy youngsters having, perhaps for the first time, the enjoyment of a seaside resort without even going outside of London.

Liquid Highways of Today Put New Light on Navigation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—When Congress debates the place of inland waterway transportation under the I. C. C., as it has of late, it is considering a very different sort of waterway system from the one the country knew 20 years or even 10 years ago.

Subject of its concern is 6,000 miles of modern liquid highways, all improved for commercial navigation during this period by the Federal Government, in some cases with state aid.

The last important section of this inland waterway system, the Upper Mississippi, is still getting some finishing touches, but is already in operation. This means that channels of standard nine-foot minimum depth are available from the Great Lakes to New Orleans, from Minneapolis and St. Paul down the whole length of the Mississippi, and along most of the length of the Ohio, the Missouri and other streams that vein the mid-western and southern states.

Waterways Important

Rising importance of this mode of freight transportation is indicated in tonnage reports supplied by United States Army engineers to the Mississippi Valley Association. While figures for 1938 are not compiled yet for the system as a whole, last year's statistics for parts of the river-canal network show consistent upward trends. And there is every indication that the same rising curve will be registered for the system as a whole not only during 1938 but right through 1939. What will happen if Senate and House iron out difference in the two bills they have passed for regulating water commerce and make such regulation effective is another story, but that question, waterway people believe, will have to be settled in another session of Congress.

For the present, the important thing is that industry is giving an interesting amount of its heavy, non-perishable freight to the barge lines. Last year on the Upper Mississippi, even though the lock and dam system was not complete, the volume of freight was 69 per cent greater than in 1935. Similar gains are noted for the Illinois Waterway. Army engineers' figures show a tenfold increase in its tonnage from 1932 through 1938.

Improvements in the streams and in equipment have made waterway shipping more economical in recent years, it is said by its advocates. Deepening of the Upper Mississippi, for example, has made possible much heavier loading of barges. Eight years ago, the Federal Barge Lines were able to haul only 500 tons of coal to a barge here. Now they plow through the water with 2,200 tons on the same barge.

Moreover, new tugs, with their twin Diesel engines, have much greater pulling power than the old steamboats. One such tug can pull a string of barges loaded with the equivalent of the contents of 500 railroad freight cars, according to Col. H. F. Miller of the Mississippi Valley Association.

Advocates of water transportation like Colonel Miller do not claim, however, that it is economical for all kinds of products; they hold simply that it is meeting a need in the Mississippi Valley section for cheaper freight rates on low-grade commodities that can be shipped without loss from weather or time.

Selective Loads

Coal, grain, and building materials, such as sand, gravel and limestone, are such products, he said. So is crude oil. Large quantities of petroleum, originating in the fields of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, never reach the railroads. Pipe lines carry the crude product to Wood River, Ill., near St. Louis. From that point it is shipped by tank barges up the river to the Twin Cities. This year the Vacuum Oil Company established a new fleet of towboats to ply between these points.

Corn is increasingly important as a barge commodity. Last year 5,000,000 bushels were moved from Muscatine, Iowa, by water, and another 4,000,000 from Morris, Ill., where a farmers' co-operative decided to make use of the Illinois Waterway.

But there is still much to be done to keep the waterway business lively, according to Colonel Miller. One thing is to get better terminal facilities. The other is to protect it from legislation which its friends think would put it under a heavy handicap.

States Prove More Practical With Welfare Legislation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Great numbers of bills designed to help the unfortunate poured into state legislatures this year and some 600 of them were passed. But when the balance sheet is drawn it appears that in the main practical considerations prevailed over Utopian hopes and most of the laws enacted were comparatively conservative. And in general, welfare administration was improved.

This trend appears in a study of state legislation made by Miss Marietta Stevenson, Assistant Director of the American Public Welfare Association. Her survey will appear in a forthcoming number of the Social Service Review, published by the University of Chicago Press.

Old-age assistance laws are an example. Townsend Club pressure and a popular desire to provide for the elderly resulted in the introduction of many bills to liberalize pensions. Massachusetts alone had over 100 bills introduced on this subject.

No Money for Bigger Pensions

In some states bills sought to raise the amounts of pensions generously, but failed to provide means to finance the increases. This happened in Texas, where from 60,000 to 100,000 additional persons are made eligible for old-age pensions, but where additional funds for providing the checks were not voted. Other States adopted resolutions asking Congress to help them with increased contributions. Resolutions asking Congress to enact the Townsend Plan were adopted by legislatures of Arkansas, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Wyoming.

But in most cases state legislation proved to be pretty sound. Commented Miss Stevenson: "In spite of the flood of bills on old-age assistance, the small amount of state legislation enacted in 1939 was on the whole constructive and based on experience."

Some of the pension measures reported by Miss Stevenson are the following:

Five States eliminated citizenship requirements for old-age pensions, bringing the total of States giving pensions to non-citizen residents up to 27.

West Virginia and North Carolina reduced residence requirements, but Kansas increased the number of years' residence required.

Other States made requirements stiffer. Eight restricted their laws so that pensions will hereafter be given only to those classified as needy.

Relief was an important subject in the State Legislatures, but states found it difficult to plan intelligently because the Federal Government did not adopt its new WPA policy until after many of the legislatures adjourned. Drastic cuts in the number cared for under WPA as well as changes in policy will force a revision of state relief plans in many States, Miss Stevenson believes. This may mean the calling of special sessions of legislatures.

On the administrative side, also legislatures gave much attention to social security. Seven States established new state welfare departments; five made substantial changes; and others formed new divisions within old departments.

Civil service fared quite well while these charges were going on, for most of the States either retained their merit plans or made provision for installation of new ones.

Compensation Simplified

Administration of unemployment compensation was simplified in many States. Twelve adopted flat benefits as easier to pay out than those figured strictly on a weekly wage basis. In New York, under such a simplification, nine categories were set up to replace 801 benefit groups. Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Hawaii simplified the making of payments by other devices.

In the matter of medical aid, most state legislatures apparently waited for Congress to act on the Wagner National Health bill and so did little. But Miss Stevenson expects to see the question come up in the next session. In a number of legislatures, interest was shown in non-profit hospital service plans, and three states—Maine, New Mexico, and Rhode Island—enacted laws to start such service. California defeated a bill for compulsory health insurance and put through one providing a voluntary system, while New York continued a commission to study the problem of medical care in the State.

"In general," concludes Miss Stevenson, "the 1939 legislatures are responsible for considerable gains in organizational structure; in merit provisions for personnel; in liberalization of public assistance statutes; and in simplification of provisions for unemployment compensation."

Justice Division Charged Unjust By Medical Press

CHICAGO (AP)—The Journal of the American Medical Association charges editorially that the Justice Department sought to "undermine the confidence of the people in the medical profession" and asserted that doctors "will fight to the finish."

The editorial was based on the action of Federal District Judge James M. Proctor, who recently quashed an indictment charging the association, three other medical organizations and 21 prominent physicians with violating the anti-trust law, and subsequent moves of the Justice Department.

The Justice Department filed an appeal and reported it was possible that the case would be carried directly to the Supreme Court. The Journal said the Department also issued a press release "to inform physicians generally that, until the Supreme Court has acted, the Government policy toward boycotts in the medical profession is unchanged."

"The conclusion seems inescapable that the Department of Justice has embarked on a course of prosecution if not persecution of the medical profession with a view to forcing its contentions as to what should be the nature of medical practice in the United States," the editorial set forth.

Hypnotism Touches Believers Only, Experiments at Los Angeles Reveal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — After a recent study of hypnosis, Dr. Roy M. Dorcus, assistant professor of psychology on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California, concluded that:

"1. It is possible that hypnotism will disappear along with voodoo and hexing if a majority of the people no longer hold that it is possible.

"2. Only those who believe they can be hypnotized can be placed in a trance.

"3. Any person placed under a hypnotic spell will not remain in the trance indefinitely, but will soon come out of it by himself, without the aid of the hypnotizer to snap him out of it,—heretofore a widely held belief regarding release from hypnotism."

Dr. Dorcus told of his recent experiments, in a paper read to the Western Psychological Association. One of the experiments, which he said "definitely disproves the popularly held myths," involved 20 students who were hypnotized and told to stretch out on cots in the laboratory.

"After the students had relaxed, an assistant came into the room and said to the experimenter: 'You are wanted on the telephone about an appointment downtown.' The experimenter replied that he had forgotten about the appointment and that he would be away the rest of the afternoon. The experimenter and his assistant both left the room," according to the report.

"From a peep-hole they watched the hypnotized students. Most of them arose from their cots very quickly and left the room, believing the experiment to be over. Their behavior was checked against a control group which had not been hypnotized. Both groups reacted in approximately the same manner," the report stated.

Radium Finder Perfected

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Bureau of Standards has announced the perfection of a new instrument by Dr. L. F. Curtiss to detect the presence of as little as one-millionth of a gram of radium.

Of All Things . . . !

It Worked

SHARON, Pa. (AP)—A barefoot boy in overalls stood by the roadside when the gas throttle broke on the Sharpsville fire truck as it raced to a rural blaze.

Precious minutes slipped by as the firemen worked in vain to repair the break.

"Try this," said the boy, unfastening a safety pin which held up his overalls.

It worked and a home was saved.

Butterfly Invasion

BERNVILLE, Pa. (AP)—Small white butterflies descended suddenly upon this town in such large numbers the other day that housewives had to sweep them off sidewalks and porches.

Like snowflakes, they fluttered through streets about dusk. Motorists rolled up car windows to keep them out and the entire citizenry swatted and slapped until they dispersed about an hour and a half later.

Naturalists said the insects were a form of May fly and apparently were hatched in a nearby creek bed after recent rains.

Rocking Chair Race

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Iowa's going to have a race but the contestants will not have to run—they can just sit down in rocking chairs and crochet.

The contest to find the fastest and best crocheter in the State will be held at the State Fair Aug. 30. The contestants must crochet steadily for 90 minutes to be eligible for the championship.

'Jesse James' on Relief?

PINEVILLE, Mo. (AP)—Some of the citizens who worked as extras on the film "Jesse James" last year still are receiving income from it.

They applied for unemployment compensation. Even some small children are getting it.

School Children 'Adopt' U. S. Ships; Learn Geography Following Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—School children throughout the Nation have "adopted" more than 70 American seagoing vessels in an "Adopt a Ship" school program sponsored by the American Merchant Marine's Women's organization. To adopt a ship makes geography more fun. Ports of far-off Spain and Africa become more than black dots on the school map.

For instance, the fourth grade of the McCulloch School here adopted the steamship "Exmoor," of the American Export Lines. Official permission was given by the steamship company. The ship's officers wrote the fourth grade letters from foreign ports, telling of the Exmoor's travels, and bearing stamps for the children's stamp book.

In one letter Capt. H. L. Switzer, master of the ship, wrote how the boat had visited several Mediterranean ports, where it left passengers and a cargo of automobiles and other American products.

"Besides increasing interest in geography," says Miss Jessie Huber, teacher of the fourth grade, "the 'Adopt a Ship' movement has helped greatly in advancing the children's knowledge of history, and has given them valuable practice in writing letters and using the English language correctly."

No individual may adopt a ship. The adoption must be made by an entire school class, according to the regulations set up by the American Merchant Marine's Women's organization.

Slums Are Ordered Cleared in Dayton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—"Tear down or fix up," is Dayton's order to the owners of some 1,500 below-standard dwellings here. It is the first step in a slum clearance program in connection with a low-rent housing project under way here.

In order to obtain aid from the Government to carry out two projects with a total of 800 family units, the city was compelled to show a replacement of uninhabitable dwellings in proportion to the new homes to be available. Many of the houses marked for wrecking are at present almost demolished from lack of occupancy for a long period of time; some have been used in the past for one-room and similar apartments, and all are in a more or less unlivable condition.

Some the city may purchase, some they will demolish at the city's cost while owners of many—a number are in the hands of building and loan companies, through default on loan payments—will be forced to make the improvements.

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Drink Ban on Auto Driver Sought in New Zealand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — The New Zealand Road Safety Council has approved the plan to make it an offense for any driver to take intoxicating liquor while driving a motor vehicle or to drive at any time within half an hour after taking an intoxicant. The proposal was supported by the Minister of Transportation, Robert Semple.

The Minister said educational methods had been tried but the number of cases were increasing. He referred to the admirable record of service car and bus drivers, who were forbidden to take liquor, also to that of air pilots who were forbidden to take liquor before going up.

He urged that the community should live up to the record of these men. It was not a crime for a man to take a drink, he said, but it could be developed to a point where it became a crime.

The proposal was opposed on the ground such a law could not be enforced, but the Commissioner of Police said administration could be safely left to his department and the Transport Department.

It lies with Parliament to say whether this recommendation shall be given the force of law.

Roper Backs Research Council

OTTAWA, Aug. 3 (CP)—Closer co-operation between the United States and Canada in the field of research generally was urged yesterday by Daniel C. Roper, American Minister to Canada.

Greater correlation of research activity in the two countries, he said, might well be the beginning of a closer organized co-operation among researchers the world over.

Mr. Roper has conferred with Maj. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, President of the National Research Council here, and has prepared a memorandum on Canadian research facilities for President Roosevelt.

He proposes the establishment of an international council, open to all nations but with the United States and Canada as charter members. The Council would act as a clearing house for research organizations and also might provide for research in which no individual organization was able to undertake. Scientific and social research would be included.

"The whole world is watching Canada and the United States—how we work out our problems by friendship and round-table discussions," he said. "Close co-operation in research would be a step along the way toward a better world."

Italy Extends Ban on Jews

ROME, Aug 3 (AP)—Italian Jews were barred from the profession of journalism and notably public positions through restrictions which became law upon their publication yesterday in the Official Gazette.

An exception was made for journalists belonging to the category known as "discriminated" Jews, meaning war volunteers, early Fascists, and members of families of war victims.

Jews also were prohibited from making adherence to the Jewish religion a condition for inheritance unless both parents were Jewish.

Jews who have taken non-Jewish names must resume their former ones, identifying them as Jews. Non-Jews with Jewish sounding names may change them.

Surgeons, pharmacists, legal counsellors, engineers, architects, chemists, agricultural and industrial experts, and various other professional categories are included in a ne wlaw segregating Jewish from non-Jewish professional men.

Jews must be listed in special professional rolls, must serve only Jews except in cases of "proved necessity and urgency," and must withdraw from their professional syndicates. Again the law makes exceptions for "discriminated" Jews.

H. G. Wells Doubts New Contrivances

LONDON (AP)—"New powers, inventions, contrivances and methods are not the unqualified enrichment of normal life that we had expected. . . . They are proving dangerous and devastating in our eager but unprepared hands," declares H. G. Wells in a new book published today.

In a 330-page volume called "The Fate of Homo Sapiens" Mr. Wells says that natural science and invention have altered the material environment of humanity. He believes that the disruptive, driving force of bored and unemployed young men which must find an outlet bids fair to shatter human life altogether under the new conditions and that mankind must be saved by a "willful and strenuous adaptation by re-education of our species now—forthwith" to fit it for a kind of universal democracy. This education would be along a more international and more widely understanding scale than ever yet has been conceived.

'Juarez' Causes Suit

MEXICO, D. F. (AP) — Porfirio Diaz, son of the late Dictator of Mexico, has filed suit against Warner Brothers for allegedly "offensive inexactitude" in the representation of his father in the film "Juarez."

Wonders of Research: All Kinds of Climate on Tap

Westinghouse engineers use 'weather box' to test metallic parts of delicate instruments.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The world's worst climate is not in the Arctic or in a tropical rain forest, neither is the best climate in Arizona. Both can be exceeded in experimental laboratories of Westinghouse where a "weather box" that looks like an electric refrigerator—was an electric refrigerator once—can produce climatic conditions worse or better than those found anywhere on earth. It is used to test metallic parts of meters and other instruments.

Much of the apparatus made by Westinghouse is destined for faraway places, such as Australia, involving long sea voyages. Damp sea air has been known to penetrate even the most carefully packed shipments and corrode the contents unless they are especially protected. Instruments must work unfailingly in any climate and on such expeditions as those of Admiral Richard E. Byrd to the South Pole, they are subjected to severe tests.

Producing tropical weather for example, the chest is sealed with double doors and by means of a thermostat and humidistat, temperature at 100 degrees Fahrenheit and relative humidity at 95 per cent can be regulated over long periods of time. Intense cold is produced by mechanical refrigeration supplemented by "dry ice." Salt spray too can be introduced.

Westinghouse

Refrigerator Becomes a 'Jungle'

After months of artificial jungle climate in the "weather box," formerly a refrigerator, delicate instruments and parts are removed for inspection. Here A. W. Rogers and George Jernstedt, Westinghouse Meter Works engineers, are shown examining results. Object of their research is to make instruments so weather-proof they can resist the moist heat of jungles, dry heat of deserts, and intense cold of polar regions. While the meter plate the men are holding is badly corroded and will be rejected, pieces of apparatus in the glass case on top shelf show no signs of deterioration.

Long-Delayed Meeting

The long-postponed International Congress of Americanists, last meeting in Seville, Spain, in 1935, is finally to meet again in Mexico City from Aug 5 to 15. There will be sections on anthropogeography, physical anthropology, prehistory and archaeology, linguistics, present-day Indian and Negro problems, and social anthropology.

Counting Tree Rings

Those who count rings of trees to learn the age of the tree will need to revise their methods, according to E. L. Reed, Sr., and W. S. Glock of Texas Technological College, who told the Southern Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science recently of studies they made under the microscope, of growth layers from 1935 to 1938 which can be dated by frost rings known for 1936 and 1938. In some cases they cannot be distinguished from a true annual ring, they found. All the trees sampled were grown under varying degrees of irrigation plus natural rainfall. Such problems as the relation of growth to periods of natural rainfall or to periods of irrigation cannot be solved, they asserted, until information is obtained on the exact time within the so-called growing season when actual division of the cells takes place.

Astronomers at Fair

Exhibits from 200 amateur astronomers in more than 30 societies throughout the country are being shown at the American Museum of Natural History. A national convention of amateur astronomers will be held Aug. 19 and 20, featuring an address by Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard College Observatory on the opening day. Aug. 19 will be known as Amateur Astronomers Day at the World's Fair.

Ducks Increase

Ducks are gaining again according to the 1939 waterfowl inventory of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey which shows an increase of 14 per cent for ducks and a slight decrease for geese.

Molecules Collide

A molecule under ordinary conditions undergoes about 1,000,000,000 collisions a second, Dr. Eugene P. Wigner of Princeton told the American Chemical Society symposium on gas reactions at the University of Wisconsin recently. Yet in spite of the collisions all chemical reactions are not instantaneous because not every encounter leads to a chemical change, he explained. Two molecules can participate in a chemical reaction, however, only if they collide.

Course of Civilization

The series of addresses made by D. C. Jackson, Professor Emeritus of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at North Carolina State College, have been published in book form by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The answer to why civilization's advance is not more rapid and straightforward is given in the introductory lecture and constitutes the theme, more or less, for the rest of the work. "True Civilization," he says, "is dependent on the fruits of engineering, but it cannot be brought to full embodiment any faster than the manifest intelligence of the people leads the procession toward it."

America Keeps Its Promises; Land of Freedom and Equality

(Continued from Page 1)

in this land, it is said, receive "aid."

And all this insecurity and destitution exist in a land so rich "there just isn't any comparison between the United States and any other of the Great Powers. It is unfair to line us up with them." "In production we have a capacity equal to any five other empires," it is said. Mountain-filled Switerland and snow-covered Sweden enable practically all their children to earn a living at honorable and independent toil, but "30 per cent of us must hold out our hand for help." Mother America, have you kept your promise to make us free and equal?

Yes, America has kept promises! As I look deeper I see that very plainly.

Never before in history has so large a body of heterogeneous men lived together in such freedom as we enjoy! It is true that Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden are better governed than we are. More justice and essential equality prevail in those lands than here. But they are little countries, with only a few million inhabitants each. Only two other great states are democratic, France and Great Britain. France, however, has only 42,000,000 inhabitants and is rigidly centralized. Great Britain has a little more than a third as large a population as ours, living in an area about the size of Oregon.

Our attempt at self-government is the vastest, human beings have yet made and the most successful of its kind. We have taken the longest step toward a United States of the World yet made by man. For the first time in all history 48 independent states have lived peacefully together in a common union. This is the world's first great super-state, formed without coercion and on a democratic basis. Never before have so many human beings had so much local autonomy with such effective centralization. The chronicles of human society record no other instance where so many men and women have lived together so harmoniously so long and in such freedom. This a solemn fact.

Never before in all history has there been such free circulation, from the humblest to the highest position, and from a Bangor to a San Diego. Never before over such an area have so many state boundaries been so easily crossed. This is the first time since Adam that so many people without passports, with a single currency, and a single language traveled so extensively. Human beings have never yet created a civil brotherhood like this.

Only once in 152 years has this voluntary co-operation among the states been stopped by civil war. There has never existed a case where so voluminous a press has been so completely free from governmental restrictions over so long a period. No other great land with such acute religious differences has continuously granted so much religious freedom. The only other great state allowing such a free expression of political opinion is Great Britain. There is freedom in America—astounding freedom!

Dream Brought Nearer

Mother America, you have kept that promise. You have brought that age-old dream nearer to realization than ever before in all the annals of men. I have a right to stand with lowered head before Liberty Bell. I do it, not in pride, but with deep gratitude.

And you have come nearer keeping your promises about equality than any other emprie.

After traveling very extensively, I feel that American slums are bad. I think, also, the existence of so much poverty in so fabulously rich a land reveals a serious social defect. It seems to me that we are grossly guilty to allow the very abundance of our wealth to cause such destitution.

However, it is an egregious mistake to give all our attention to these defects. That causes only confusion and "defeatism." There is a doughnut as well as a hole.

It is a fact that never before in history has there been so much equality among so many men and women as here. Never have "masses" lived so well. Never has there been such a vast class of people between the wretchedly poor and the lavishly rich. The terribleness of the contrast between poverty and luxury should not blind one to the fact that the great ocean of Americans live in between them, where there is remarkable equality. In America a small town may produce the most famous of all editors. A small state may provide a leading statesman. The members of any racial group (that is white) may attain to any position. History knows absolutely no time or place in which so many men and women have had clothes, food, homes, and cars so much alike. Practically all the marvelous schools in this America from kindergartens to universities are for everybody. Almost everything is for everybody. A barber in a small Iowa town recently told me how he had motored over to Des Moines to see a contest, how he had been to Chicago to see a big league ball game, how he had already bought tickets for the principal football game next fall and how he played golf on week ends. When small town barbers do such things—banal though they may be—that's a sign of astoundipg equality. The food I eat at a Rotary or Kiwanis or Chamber of Commerce luncheon and at a poor man's cafeteria is practically identical. The farmer's daughter, the chauffeur's daughter, and the banker's daughter dress almost exactly alike. A Y. W. C. A. secretary from Meadville, a school teacher from Cleveland, and a Boston heiress dress so nearly alike that I'd never dare try to guess which was which.

Like to Picnic

All America likes to picnic and almost every one is welcome at every picnic ground. I went to farmer picnics, to college alumni picnics, to a special picnic of my young daughter and her young husband, in their far from young car, and I read about Roosevelt's picnic with the British King and Queen. All occasions were identical. America is at least one in its picnics.

And what Mother America is doing for women is unique in history. The degree of equality and well being they have reached surpasses all the dreams of the past. For a month I have been attending conferences in various parts of America. One evening the president of a very famous woman's college—herself a young woman—was to introduce the speaker. The conference participants had dinner together, and after that this president took three of us over to the building where the lecture was to be given. She drove us herself, in her own car, managing it as well as a taxi driver or as any of her freshmen girl students. She wore no rings on her fingers, no other jewelry and did not color her finger nails. Her lips were not artificially brightened. Her appearance was simple, natural, elegant. Her conduct was unpretentious, earnest, friendly. She holds one of the highest positions in the whole educational world, performs her tasks with remarkable efficiency, is as charming as the Queen of England, and drives about in exactly the same kind of car as a farmer's wife in Oklahoma. The farmer's wife in Oklahoma also looks like a Queen.

Nowhere in the world have I seen mature women with so much elegance and grace, so much poise and worth, such unhampered freedom and friendly sisterliness as now in America. This land of promise kept its promises to women.

There are so many black spots in the American picture that I sometimes grow discouraged. So I am very glad for this hour of reconsecration in Liberty Hall, where I gaze again upon the picture as a whole. These daring creators of a dream state were not deceived. Their state gives more freedom and more equality than six score million men ever enjoyed before.

I will not apologize for loving the flag. I am not ashamed to bow before its symbol, or to be moved by its grand songs of golden fields and towering cities. I glory in all that it has done. I assure you new Americans who streamed here from distant shores that you shall not be deceived. Let us revel in all it has of goodness and of grandeur and consecrate ourselves to the task of helping Mother America give security, freedom, and light to all the children of her family.

Cost of Running Alaska Increases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska — Education, welfare, and relief were Alaska's most expensive administrative items for the past year ending June 30, according to a report to the Governor's office made by Frank A. Boyle, Auditor of Alaska.

Mr. Boyle showed the total expenditure for the year was $2,532,887.90 or approximately $600,000 over last year. Of this additional expenditure welfare increased by about $100,000, and schools by some $80,000. Health and Sanitation, road and trail building, and aeronautics all were stepped up.

Auditor Boyle showed that the actual administration expense was reduced from $116,000 to $95,000 which is stated here to be "lower than similar cost of running any state."

The educational expense this year ran $990,616 or approximately 39 per cent of the total. This expense included the full Territorial educational service to the whole Territory, taking in the University of Alaska, educational assistance to municipalities, and aid to schools outside as well as inside incorporated towns.

Scots See 1-Cent Dishes

NEW YORK (AP) — Columbia University tried to teach 47 Scottish women something about thrift. Home economics teachers, the visitors watched a demonstration of low-cost methods of cooking, including the preparation of dishes costing only 1 cent. When it was over, their spokesman said; "It was interesting, but it was of no practical value to us."

Anti-Liquor Drive by Reich Outlined at World Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Aug. 3 —The German Government has mobilized all its forces against liquor consumption, declared M. Seidel, Secretary of the State Work organization, in an address before the International Congress Against Alcoholism now in session here. Herr Seidel, in giving the totalitarian view of the problem, said that with a change in the conception of the State in his country there had been a change in the relationship between public authority and the fight against alcoholism.

Germany considered the alcohol question as part of the whole problem of intoxicants. There had therefore been formed an Empire Office against the use of alcohol and tobacco under the direction of Reich Chief of Hygiene Dr. L. Conti. Through this office the State's views were carried direct to the people. This office organized all the forces at its disposal in the fight against alcoholism.

The idea was to prepare the ground for the total elimination of the use of all intoxicants. The whole country, through various agencies, had been told to avoid alcohol and tobacco, and 12 recommendations had been drawn up as a minimum program. Germany had also taken prohibition measures relating to production and sale.

Many Restrictions Made

Alcohol made from cereals was forbidden, hop-growing areas had been limited; the price of alcoholic drinks had been revised. Advertising of alcoholic drinks had been restricted by recommendation, Herr Seidel said, and not by prohibition. There had also been a great increase in the production of non-alcoholic drinks which the Government vigorously encouraged.

The work of the Congress today has been devoted mainly to a discussion on the relation of increased leisure to the consumption of alcohol, the attitude of the medical profession, and the underlying principles governing temperance teaching.

Workers' leisure was dealt with in a paper by Mr. M. P. van der Meulen of the Netherlands. Times had improved with modern working legislation, he said. There were more hygienic conditions of labor, better wages and shorter hours. In regard to the Netherlands people, he said that judged by available statistics their alcohol consumption had shown a steady decline.

Netherlands Very Temperate

Today the Netherlands, with an annual alcohol consumption of 1.57 litres per head (as against 5.70 litres at the end of last century), was among the most sober countries in Europe. And yet this country had not had any wide system of organization for helping the workers to make wise use of their leisure.

Such organizations, Mr. van der Meulen felt, were useful, provided they were of a voluntary character, with no restraint or pressure upon the worker. He felt it was to be regretted that in democratic countries more attention had not been paid to this problem.

The worker must realize, Mr. van der Meulen said, that life was something more than the struggle for bread, that it had a loftier aim than mere material enjoyment. Social abuses, he declared, had their roots in man himself as well as in outside influences. Reform must be brought about through education as well as through means to remove or reduce the outward causes of the evil.

Tasmania Studies Ways to Co-ordinate Road, Rail Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—A Transport Commission with complete control of every form of transport within the state, was recently set up by the Tasmanian Government in an effort to co-ordinate road and rail transport.

Faced with an annual loss of more than £500,000 on the State railway due to a lack of long haulages, the Government has commenced a three months' survey of the situation, the results of which will determine the Commission's policy.

Although it has been suggested that the railroads be entirely scrapped because road transport could handle traffic more efficiently, the Government has decided to do everything in its power to turn the railways into a paying enterprise without prejudicing the interests of the commercial motor-users.

Celtic Plan Seeks To Save Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Celtic Movement Association recently started here has as its object to bring together Irish, Welsh, Cornish, Breton, and Manx people who are interested in their cultural heritage, part of which they hold in common, so that they can learn more about this heritage and possibly apply it to better purpose.

As part of their program the Movement this summer held a Celts and Scots Festival at which Irish and Scots in national costume performed their traditional dances to the pipes. This was held at Allhallows-on-Sea, a part of Kent which Charles Dickens made famous in "Great Expectations," under the direction of Miss Margaret Morris, a well-known authority on folk dancing.

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Public and Politicians Watch Hatch Bill Results

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3 (AP)—Secretary of State Charles D. Arnett, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, asked in a telegram to United States Attorney General Frank Murphy today for "protection" under the newly-enacted Hatch bill prohibiting most Federal employees from taking an active part in political campaigns.

At the same time Mr. Arnett appealed to Kentucky Attorney General Hubert Meredith to "see to it" that State employees do not "violate the spirit of the (Hatch) law."

"I am opposed on the one hand by Federal employees, actively engaged on behalf of one of my opponents, and on the other by the organized forces of the State Government," Mr. Arnett said.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—The ultimate consequences of the Hatch bill, now law, will be watched with intense interest by politicians, officeholders, political historians of the United States and perhaps even by the general public itself.

For the law's real effects on political conditions in the Nation are still as problematical as ever. Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico has already promised that he will help in promoting similar legislation to dry-clean State and local political machines as far as they affect Federal elections. But it remains to be seen whether Congress, next year, will be as eager to curb State activities—in which individual congressmen generally have a large and important hand—as they were to curb Federal activities, which are supposed to be under control of the President.

The President pointed out yesterday that "the bill does not in any way cover the multitude of State and local employees who greatly outnumber Federal employees and who may continue to take part in elections in which there are candidates for Federal office on the same ballot with candidates for State and local office. It is held by many who have examined the constitutional question that because the Congress, under the Constitution, may maintain the integrity of Federal elections, it has the power to extend the objectives of this bill so as to cover State and local government employees who participate actively in Federal elections. This is at least worth the study of the Congress at its next session and therefore before the next Federal election."

State Machines

Actually, such State machines far surpass the political power of Federal machines in many if not most areas. Often the two have been in alliance. But when they are not, as was shown in the 1938 "purge" efforts, the State group—whether it deserves to be called a machine or not—generally comes out on top. Moreover, the Federal "machine" is not always at the disposal of the President. Many Federal appointments he has doled out to State bosses, to Senators, and other officials who may or may not support him. And in the present circumstances, it would be a nice question whether many Federal appointees scattered all over the country are more closely allied politically to President Roosevelt or to Postmaster General Farley. Indeed, a census or a Gallup poll of Federal office-holders would probably show a patchwork of political allegiance with no majority attached to the President.

As has been pointed out all along, much depends on the enforcement of the Act. The President's interpretations should on the whole contribute to better enforcement, but there are some loopholes. The President says, for example, that no employees of the Government would lose their positions merely because they "express their opinion or preference publicly—orally, by radio or in writing—without doing so as part of an organized campaign." Yet who is to say for what precise cause anti-Roosevelt employees are dismissed; who is to define a "mere expression of opinion" or to say when it is or is not part of a political campaign.

Other Loopholes

Further, the President lays down the right of Federal officials or employees to defend themselves when their work is attacked or misrepresented. But who is to say if a statement is in reply to misrepresentation? Or is instead just a campaigning document? The loophole here is as wide as may be desired.

Indeed, the net conclusion advanced here is that the Hatch Act should not be taken as meaning that "pernicious political activities" by officeholders will be brought to an end. It is, instead, a step—important but not millennial—toward cleaner politics, whose efficacy depends entirely on the way it is applied.

There was widespread approval of the President's message and interpretations. It was agreed that he had made the maximum possible contribution to avoid future abuse of the Act against his own permissible activities, and had salvaged some political credit out of it.

And there was a genuinely comic note. In his first paragraphs, the President took credit for originating the bill. Immediately his claim was disputed in the Senate. This over a bill which the Administration fought bitterly, and which the President—it was widely guessed—might very likely veto! And Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the Administration leader, concluded benignly that "there is credit enough for all." That was the final touch of humor, conscious and unconscious.

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Drys Uphold Dominion Side In Ontario Liquor Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The much-debated question of provincial rights reappeared recently in a hearing before the Ontario Supreme Court to decide whether certain parts of the Canada Temperance Act should apply to Ontario.

The Provincial Government takes issue with an amendment to the act passed in 1927, which provides for enforcement of prohibition by Dominion legislation in counties that so vote. The Government stand is that the amendment invades a field of jurisdiction that rightfully belongs to the Province, and that the Dominion Government has no right to exercise legislative control over private enterprise.

Attorney General Gordon Conant, in presenting the case for the province, before the Court of Appeals, highest branch of the Provincial Supreme Court, asserted that the act was outside the jurisdiction of the Dominion. This argument was supported by W. N. Tilley, counsel for the Moderation League of Ontario, who said that the Dominion could not assume legislative control of a traffic or business and attempt to enforce that control by passing criminal provisions dealing with a breach of that law. The Canada Temperance Act, he told the Court, is an attempt tto control a traffic by criminal provisions. The Court has reserved decision.

Mr. Tilley also argued that since liquor control comes under the jurisdiction of the province in his opinion, Ontario has the right to seek a ruling from the highest court of the province on the validity of the Canada Temperance Act.

"Emergency" Law

In support of this argument, Mr. Tilley claimed that the act was passed to meet a national emergency that does not exist today, and today every province has liquor laws which were not in effect when the Canada Temperance Act was passed. The Dominion allowed a province to pass liquor legislation if that legislation was equally restrictive or more restrictive than the Dominion legislation. In the 1927 amendment the handling of intoxicating liquor in the Dominion was taken out of private hands and either placed exclusively under the direct control of the various provincial governments by virtue of the respective liquor control acts of the legislatures of those provinces or was entirely prohibited by provincial legislation.

The act was defended on the grounds that such legislation is authorized by the British North America Act of 1867. A. T. Whitehead, appearing for the social service department of the Church of England in Canada and the United Church of Canada, argued that the Temperance Act is valid, contending that Parliament had power to pass the act under provision of the British North America Act authorizing it to make laws for the peace, order and good government, and pass legislation not exclusively assigned to the provinces.

Temperance Groups Agree

The Attorney General for Canada, through a representative, contended that the act was within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, as it came within the powers conferred upon it in the British North America Act, while counsel for the temperance federations made the same contention.

In 1878, the Parliament of Canada invoked the "peace, order and good government" provision of the British North America Act on the ground that an "appalling state of drunkenness" existed and passed the Canada Temperance Act when Alexander MacKenzie was Prime Minister and Sir John A. MacDonald leader of the opposition. The latter thought that after two years' experience of the measure people would have made up their minds whether to continue it or not, but he did not repeal the act.

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British Commons Votes Recess

(Continued from Page 1)

Members of Parliament break their vacations except in case of unexpected developments. In that event, he said the members would be called back.

He made the Opposition amendment a question of confidence and after its defeat the Government's adjournment motion was passed 245 to 129. It provided that the House reassemble Oct. 3.

In connection with Mr. Chamberlain's declaration of Britain's preparedness against an emergency, which many believed would come this fall, it was announced that 180 small vessels—mostly mine layers and sweepers and escort vessels—would be added to the nation's 1939 naval program at a cost of about £11,000,000.

The debate on the adjournment motion also was preceded by an announcement by Mr. Chamberlain that a further "vigorous protest" had been lodged with Japan against Anti-British agitation in North China.

A Tokyo dispatch said Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, had threatened to break off the current Tokyo negotiations on the Japanese-British dispute at Tientsin unless Japan put the Anti-British movement under control.

Official circles said Sir Robert had notified the Japanese Government that the hostility toward Britons in North China was a violation of the understanding on which the Tokyo conference was based.

The closest possible contact was being maintained with the United States and France on the Far Eastern developments, Mr. Chamberlain told the House.

Concerned Over Appeasement

The five-hour debate on adjournment was opened by the Labor leader, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal spokesman, and Mr. Churchill who argued that the next two months were likely to be so critical that Parliament should remain in touch with the situation.

Feeling grew so heated at one point that a large group of Chamberlain supporters left the Chamber when the Liberal, Mr. Geoffrey Mander, got up to speak.

Mr. Mander proceeded to make a strong attack on Mr. Chamberlain.

"The Prime Minister's attitude," he said, "has confirmed the worst fears of all those who think that directly Parliament is up, there will be a tremendous move in the direction of appeasement and that the Prime Minister will do all in his power to bring about a situation which will place us in the gravest danger."

Mr. Churchill painted a gloomy picture of the European situation, describing it as "graver than this time last year"—on the eve of the crisis over Czechoslovakia.

He said masses of German troops now were gathered all along the Polish border "and every preparation is being made for a speedy advance."

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the Opposition, declared the fact that Parliament was in recess would make little difference on the international situation, and recalled that Germany's annexation of Austria and of Bohemia and Moravia happened when Parliament was sitting.

Virginia Crawfish Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia State Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries has adopted a regulation prohibiting the shipment of Virginia hellgrammites and crawfish out of the State, Carl H. Nolting, chairman of the Commission, announced.

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New Deal Moves to Put Foes on Record

(Continued from Page 1)

servers of the situation believe it more than likely that the big item will be restored in the Senate.

Meanwhile, however, the immediate effect is to make passage of the housing appropriation more difficult. Members of the farm bloc have been seeking support from city groups to restore the Commodity Credit item in exchange for aid to the housing bill. This support has not been forthcoming for Democratic city representatives are already roused over the defeat of the big lending bill.

Thus the situation is being duplicated, which so often has occurred in the House, of a falling out of farm and city groups resulting in the defeat of rival items. This situation has already occurred once before this session. Experience has shown that not much reliance can be placed on "economy" under these circumstances, and that sooner or later the two elements are likely to get together.

Appeal to Country

The determination to force the housing measure to a showdown was not at the bidding of the House leaders so much as of rank-and-file New Dealers, who are a majority in their own Party and are showing a militant tendency as they are revealed to be in the minority in the House as a whole. Opposed to them is the conservative Democrat and Republican coalition members of which, significantly, are more and more being called simply "anti-New Dealers." It was the New Deal group which forced the ineffectual party caucus last week. Now it is the same group which demands record votes on the housing bill, to follow up that on the lending bill. There are the elements in this situation of an appeal to the country for which Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace gave hints.

Uncertainty over the time of adjournment has deepened rather than cleared as the result of the successful House revolt against New Deal bills. A number of factors are involved.

In the first place there is the Senate. The Senate has not as yet been swept by such an economy hurricane as that blowing through the House. It is less emotional than the House and inclined to go more cautiously. Senators are waiting with dozens of amendments or "riders" to attach to the deficiency appropriation bill. There will be efforts to make it the vehicle for restoring the Commodity Credit money; for restoring the prevailing wage on work relief; for eliminating the 18-month rotation clause in the Relief Act, for a number of farm measures and half a dozen other projects and appropriations. At best of times the bill becomes a sort of omnibus for last minute legislation, and there will be strong efforts now to extend its load capacity.

Social Security Changes

Then again, the amendments to the Social Security Law are deadlocked in conference and with them a program which would give business and workers more than $1,000,000,000 in tax relief in the next three years. Thus far there has been no break in this deadlock.

The wage-hour fight is also just coming from the Rules Committee to the floor of the House. This is not likely to delay matters, however, whichever way the vote falls, for it is assumed that the Senate will not pass amendments at this session. Here the fight is over the mild administration amendments to take care of hardship cases, and the drastic "Barden amendments" advocated by the anti-New Deal coalition which would eliminate a million or more workers in canneries and other farm produce factories from the provisions of the new law.

The fight on the wage-hour amendments caused one amusing incident yesterday. Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois, the veteran Chairman of the Rules Committee, bitterly opposes the Barden amendments, which his committee nevertheless voted to report out to the House. Mr. Sabath had given the impression yesterday that he would report the wage-hour rule to the House when it met at noon, but at 3 p. m. it was suddenly discovered that he had not done so. Majority Leader Rayburn was seen to leave the Chamber, following vigorous representations of Members. He proceeded to the Rules Committee. Shortly thereafter he reappeared, accompanied by the truant rules Chairman and the rule. Amidst laughter the debate on the deficiency appropriation was interrupted while Mr. Rayburn took the chair, recognized the obviously reluctant chairman and the rule was reported.

Holds the Reins

Mr. Sabath may have the last laugh, however. The rule may be called up at any time, but the Chairman still holds a strategic position. If he as Chairman fails to call up the rule, no other member of the Committee is privileged to make such a call until seven legislative days have elapsed. By that time Congress may be rolling home.

Mr. Wallace's comment yesterday was so worded as to give significance to the Administration's attitude toward the whole Congressional revolt. He attacked the House refusal to consider the lending bill, ascribing it to "the best organized and most irresponsible opposition we have seen in many years."

Turning to the Commodity Credit item, he declared the deletion of the $119,000,000 would "stop commodity loans on corn, wheat, cotton, dairy products, rye and wool. Without funds for corn loans the price at Iowa elevators will drop to 25 cents a bushel at a conservative estimate."

Mr. Wallace's statement, like other New Deal utterances, indicates a determination to fight back and perhaps even to welcome the issue raised in Congress.

Camp's Election Indicated

GRIFFIN, Ga. (AP)—Unofficial returns indicate the election of A. Sidney Camp of Newnan as Representative from the fourth Georgia district, succeeding the late E. M. Owen. A nearly complete count on Tuesday's balloting gave the Assistant U. S. District Attorney 8,530 votes. Edgar Blalock, long-time secretary to Representative Owen, was second at 7,736 and Louis C. Clark, of Greenville, received 1,963. The lone Republican in the race, O. M. Duke of Flovilla had 41 votes and lost his home precinct.

Edison Day Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—A suggestion that Feb. 11 be set aside annually as a "Thomas Alva Edison Day" has been submitted to the Senate by Senator John A. Danaher, (R) of Connecticut. The date is the inventor's birthday anniversary.

Fishing Pacts Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the House Aug. 2 legislation which would give the consent of Congress to interstate compacts to establish uniform fishing regulations along the Atlantic seaboard.

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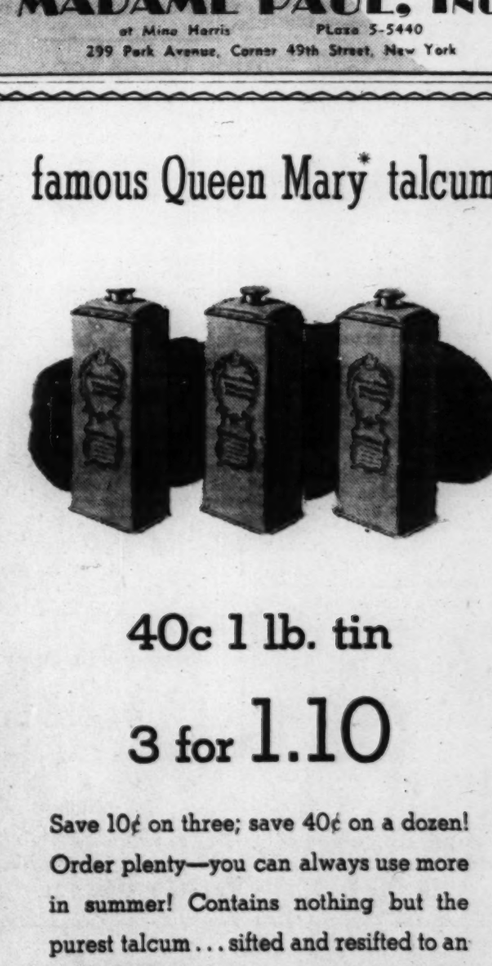
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Heving and Dickman Help Team Stay in Race—Yacht Activities Shift to North Shore

Effective Relief Pitching Keeps Sox in Second Place

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Red Sox kept their flickering pennant flame alive in the Cleveland series at Fenway Park, attention was called to the importance of first-class relief pitching. Although Joe Cronin and his men have actually cut down the Yankee margin of leadership in recent games—the New Yorkers paced by 7½ contests this morning, there is no telling where the Red Stockings would be without much-needed assistance from the department controlled by Moe Berg.

Through the past 21 encounters, Cronin's starting mound choice has gone the full distance only four times. Lefty Grove has done it against the Indians and White Sox—both during the present home stay; Jack Wilson did it at St. Louis at the end of the last road tour, and Jack Wade did it at Chicago. Wade, however, lost his game. In all other contests, Cronin had to wave in somebody from the bull pen.

Heving and Dickman

In a wide majority of cases, that "somebody" was either Joe Heving or Emerson Dickman. Without the victories this pair has salvaged from the wreckage of numerous afternoons, the Red Sox would not be on their lofty perch. In fact, they probably would be trailing, instead of leading, the White Sox.

When Heving walked out of the bull pen Wednesday to win the second half of the double-header with Cleveland, it marked his twenty-eighth appearance in a relief role. In this familiar capacity he has won nine games and lost only two, for a fine .818 percentage. Joe has allowed just 24 hits in 31⅓ innings of winning ball. Even in the two contests he lost, Joe was not hit hard. On June 21, during a series with the Browns at Fenway, Cronin started his rescue ace. But like most relief artists, Heving missed the boat. The lowly Browns pounded him for eight hits in two innings.

Missed Only Yanks

Heving has triumphs over every club in the American League except New York. He has tagged the Browns, Indians and White Sox twice. Along with the triumphs showing on the books, Joe has delivered effectively in several games credited to, or lost by, other hurlers.

Although Dickman only recently has flashed winning form in relief, he is not far behind Heving in Cronin's estimation. Dick has won six and lost two in 25 journeys out of the bull pen. On the lost road trip he bagged four, getting two in three days at Yankee Stadium. The former Washington and Lee star is young and strong, and soon will take a regular turn on the starting line. At the moment, however, he is more valuable under the wing of Berg, who has a relief man ready and warm every time Cronin needs one.

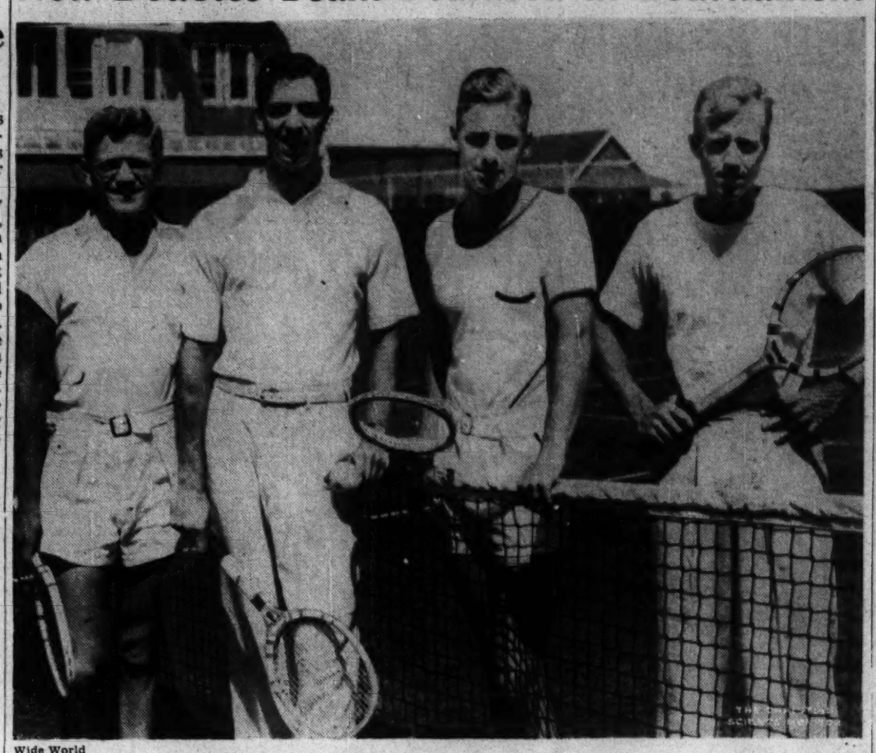
Foxx Pounding Ball

On the offensive side of the Red Sox picture, Foxx and Doerr continue to stand out. Jimmy hit his twenty-sixth homer yesterday and No. 14 since July 7. In the most recent four games, exclusive of the Cleveland final today, the first baseman has made three doubles, a triple, two homers, and batted in seven runs in 15 official times at bat. Doerr, at the close of the Wednesday double-header, was nursing a hitting streak of 16 games.

After climbing to .326 by one of the most sensational offensive spurts of the season, Ted Williams is currently in the grips of a slump. When this was written, he had not made a hit in four games. Cleveland stopped him cold by pulling the second baseman over close to first. Oscar Vitt had him swinging at bad balls. However, the rookie right fielder has survived other slumps and no doubt will snap out of this one before Detroit reaches Fenway on Saturday.

The Giants have put a stop to the Cincinnati monopoly in the National League. By taking two straight from the Reds in the West, the Terrymen threw the middle of the race into further confusion. Early today only four games separated the second-place Cardinals from the sixth-place Dodgers, with the Bees three behind Brooklyn. After closing their series at St. Louis today, the Bees move on to Chicago.

New Doubles Team Featured in Tournament



Wide World

The 'pick-up' combination of Marvin Wachman and Norman Bickel of Chicago (left) defeated Joe Hunt of San Francisco and Sidney Wood of New York in the invitation tennis tournament at the Meadow Club, Southampton, L. I., yesterday, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Monahans Retain Father-and-Son Golfing Honors

The general trend of scoring in the 21st annual Winchester Father-and-Son tournament completed on the Winchester Country Club course yesterday was lower. Judge Joseph W. Monahan and his 18-year-old son set the pace with a record 72 to retain their title and were the only pair in the history of the tournament to succeed as champions and they previously won the division title when young Joe was eligible in the under 12 class, winning in his 10th and 11th years.

H. W. and Fuller Marshall of Brae Burn took the low net honors with a 63 as a result of their gross 77. Two pairs were tied for second in the gross and net divisions. J. A. and J. A. Galvin, Jr., of Brae Burn and Dave and Malcolm Whiteside of New Bedford grossed 74s while the Galvins tied with H. J. and Whitney Cook of Concord for the net with 65s.

Tiller Talk

Marblehead Beats Navy

The yachting prowess of young Marblehead skippers, skipperettes and their crews was upheld yesterday. They keel-hauled the Navy!

In a special series of races held in five classes, picked crews among 'Head yachtsmen met and downed a similar group from the U. S. S. Texas, now resting at anchor at the North Shore port. Final tabulation gave Marblehead yachtsmen 65 points to the future officers' 44¼.

Marblehead won in three classes, losing in the Town and Stars. In the Star class, the middies used their own boats, which they stow aboard the Texas. The team of Mueller and Keough led Mr. and Mrs. Dartrey Lewis' Dart to the line in the internationals, with two other Navy Stars following.

In the Sophomores, 'Head sailors cleaned up. C. Shepard and W. Whitmore worked Rineva to a win, Mary and George Stephenson second.

Susan and Sally Smith led the way home in the T Class, with Navy second and the Marblehead crew of Coulon and Keough sneaking in third berth.

The Town Class found middies Kierstead and Humphries winning with 'Head crews second and third. George O'Day won in the Brutal Beasts.

Quincy's Race Week Ends; Crews Next Move to 'Head

With overcast skies previewing expected sou'westerly puffs, Quincy Bay Race Week was about to be concluded this afternoon, the Squantum Yacht Club playing host to the yachtsmen. After the races, yachts and crews planned to pick up anchor, make for home ports and there prepare for tomorrow's get-away for Marblehead's Mid-Summer Race Week which starts Saturday.

As Quincy's second annual race week comes to a close, it is noted that this year's fleet, which was expected to be larger than a year ago, has been smaller each day than the corresponding day of last season's inaugural week.

Whereas this year's race week has been hampered by poor racing conditions, days of squalls and heavy weather, a year ago perfect weather prevailed. Only one day of rail-down wind was recorded, and the yachtsmen were prepared well in advance for that.

Today, as the yachtsmen attempted to dry out sails still wet from yesterday's strong easterly, there was in prospect another heavy matinee. Usually the racing weather around Boston Bay is fairly steady compared to Marblehead weather, but not so this season. This should presage good racing conditions for race week at the 'Head.

Harry Colburn's Mohawk with Bob Dalrymple at the helm found the rail-down breeze just to her liking and beat Herbie Allbright's Osseo to the wire in the Indian Class. Tom Coleman, skippering Dr. Leonard Lee's Hardalee, picked up a third berth to stretch his week's lead, rivals Paul Ryan's Blue Cloud and Dean Lewis' Pelican trailing.

Russ Smollett at the tiller of Mayor Thomas S. Burgin's Claire II kept his slate clean in the Adams Class by a three-minute triumph, the mayor yesterday handling the main sheets. Sylvester Gookin kept alongside Claire II in race week monopoly when he scored his fourth in his Yankee Dory, Imalone. Norman Waddleton's Teaser chalked up its third win of the week as did H. H. Hanson, M. I. T. ace in the Dingies.

Though Lyman Griffin had never won before last Monday's blow, today he can boast of two triumphs after yesterday's defeat of 34 Winabouts. Roger McAleer took Mildred Coddling's Sora in hand and led the Snipe class to the finish line.

Three of the lofty-rigged Manchester's hit the line with Walter Bucek's Flicker receiving the gun over Don Macintosh's Speedy. Oriental was last. W. A. D.

Duffer 'Tours' Bretton Woods In 'Test' Match With Little

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Presidential Range of old New Hampshire looked down in all its glory at the Bretton Woods golf course the other day and just as quickly looked away. The writer was shooting a round of 18 holes.

Accompanying your correspondent was no less a figure than Lawson Little, the two-time former British and American amateur king, who is spending the summer as the Bretton Woods professional. After one look at my golf, Lawson looked at the mountains.

The whole thing started as a match between Lawson and myself—the pro and the beginner. It seemed to me that such a match might make a good story. Lawson thought so, too, when the idea was mentioned in the comfort of a Boston hotel room, but after the second hole he probably wished it had happened to two other fellows.

Clear Day

When I arrived at the Mount Washington last Friday night, a hard downpour threatened to cancel the match, scheduled for Saturday afternoon. A bright, clear day appeared, however, and the clubs were brought out.

In the morning I had a chance to brush up on my putting with four trips around the 18-hole putting green just beside the first tee. The practice helped no end for during the match I had only seven three-putt greens, which was remarkable to say the least.

When the two of us started off, I took the honor. It was just as well I did for that was the last time I saw it. The 30 strokes Lawson said he would spot me weren't enough.

Few Words

Outside of a few words on the tees and a few more on the greens we hardly spoke. It was too much effort to hail from the woods, and besides I couldn't see him through the foliage. In fact, I didn't see much of him at all, except when we were driving or putting. Lawson must keep himself in great shape running from the tees to the greens. That is what he must have done, for every time I came out of the woods, he was standing by the pin.

The Bretton Woods course is really pretty. I got the best view of it, however, from a hotel window. Nestled in the valley, it winds around wooded sections that are crowned with the beauty of the White Mountains. And you have no idea of the beauty of these mountains until you peer at them through the foliage of the out-of-bounds.

The fairways, despite the recent lack of rain, are like green carpets. I would like to have hit a few balls on it, but the wind kept blowing my shots into the rough. Being a pro, Lawson knew how to hook or slice to counter the winds. Being a duffer, I knew only how to hook and slice.

All Even

Coming to the 15th hole, we were all even. Lawson was three over four's, and I had been all over. If they had put a marker at every place I hit a shot, it would have made Scenic Tour No. 5 on the hotel's things of what to do and see.

Despite all the tricks he pulled from his bag, Lawson kept his best for the last. On the par four, 355-yard 18th, a stream 25 yards wide yawns across the fairway some 250 yards from the tee. Lawson wound up and lashed a drive 15 yards beyond the water, chipped straight to the pin, and sank his putt for a birdie three.

Seriously though the experience was worthwhile. Lawson spent so much time correcting what was wrong with my golf that it took us four hours to complete the round. It also took me nearly another four hours to put down what I had learned so that I would remember.

From now on it's the golf course for me. Some day, pretty soon now I hope, I am going to break 100. And when I do, Mr. Little, watch out. I will be back for a return match.

Olympets to Face All-Stars Picked From R. I. Girls

This evening will find the Boston Olympets facing the Rhode Island All-Stars in the feature game of a double header at the Garden. The Gardenias and the Totem Pole Girls will meet in a Metropolitan League game in the curtain raiser.

The Rhode Island array, headed by State Commissioner Joe Mulligan, is truly an all-star aggregation for they have been selected from every part of the State. The selection was made only after heavy competition. Commissioner Mulligan reveals that his All-Stars will play as a unit from now on.

The bright star of the Little Rhody club is Jean McGunnegel of Providence. Jean is the team's top hitter, and she is batting in the important No. 4 spot. Incidentally the Providence girl is a candidate for the 1940 Olympic track team. She is a javelin thrower. The pitching assignment for the visitors falls on the very capable right arm of Ella Lyons, who has performed at the Garden this summer for the Rohoboth Milkmaids.

Murray Bay Tennis

MURRAY BAY, Que., Aug. 3 (CP)—Tim Dunn of Quebec and G. Cantlie of Montreal, a favored combination, gained the second round of doubles play in the Murray Bay tennis tournament yesterday with an easy straight-set victory over Reg Fritz, Sr., and Reg Fritz, Jr., of Boston.

Dunn, McGill University hockey and tennis star, and his Montreal partner won 6—0, 6—1, but play was closer than the score indicated.

Two United States combinations scored first round victories, F. Morgan and Thomas Rodd, New York, winning 6—2, 6—4 from H. Simpson, Chicago, and Jay Robb, Boston, and M. Blagden, Tuxedo, N. Y., and Dr. Morgan Pruyn, Mt. Kiscoe, N. Y., defeating H. Bancroft, New York, and Harold Kennedy, Montreal, 6—4, 6—8, 7—5.

Another doubles match went to W. R. Wright of Montreal and W. Fitz, Boston, who won by default from R. M. Sedgewick and F. M. Sedgewick of Boston. F. M. Sedgewick defaulted the only scheduled singles match to Jay Robb.

English Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 3 (CP Cables)—Close-of-play scores in English county cricket matches started yesterday follow:

Derbyshire 121 (Scott seven for 53); Gloucestershire 136 for five wickets (Hammond 62); at Chesterfield.

Essex 172 (Avery 72, Watt five for 39); Kent 51 for one wicket; at Chelmsford.

Yorkshire 234 (Yardley 85, Smailes 55, Matthews, four for 76); Glamorgan 30 for no wickets; at Cardiff.

Hampshire 301 (Walker 108 not out, Brown seven for 86); vs. Surrey; at Portsmouth.

Warwickshire 83 for four wickets; vs. Lancashire; at Manchester.

Sussex 235 for five wickets (John Langridge 158, H. Parks 100); at Nottingham.

West Indies 84 (Andrews six for 40, Weiland four for 43); Somerset 255 for six (Meyer 78); at Taunton.

Big Swim Meet At Esterel Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTEREL, Quebec—The finest aquatic stars of the United States and Canada will gather here on Aug. 12 to compete in the International swimming and diving meet, sponsored by the Quebec section of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association. The meet will be held at the Esterel Sporting Club.

Peter Fick, National U. S. Champion, is expected; also Mark Demers, Aurel Thomas, Gordon Castell, all of Montreal, and Gordon Kerr of Windsor, who will be defending several titles.

Prominent in the women's events will be Lynda Adams of Vancouver, Canadian indoor diving champion, and Helen Tomska of Detroit, Mich., who will defend several titles; also Florence Humble of Toronto, and Thelma Boughner of Windsor.

Net Entry List Growing Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 3—Jeff Podesta of Princeton, ranking Eastern intercollegiate player and winner of the New York clay court championship recently, is expected to head a banner entry for the fourth annual Bretton Woods Invitation tennis tournament, Aug. 10, 11, and 12.

Among other court luminaries expected are Arthur Nielsen, Wisconsin University, former National Boys doubles champion and former runner-up in the National Indoor championships; John Curtiss of Northwestern, who was ranked 11th in the East last year; Bob Freedman, Springfield, Mass., winner of the Vermont State doubles title in 1938; William Stewart of Falmouth, former Amherst star, and winner of the 1938 tourney and the defending doubles champions, Harrison Rowbotham of Boston and Sumner Rodman of Boston.

Still other tennis stars who have filed entries with Wayland Avery, Jr., sports director at this scenic White Mountain resort, are Alfred A. Atkinson of Laconia, runner-up for the N. H. State championships in 1937 and 1938; David Mason, Columbia University; Fred Walker and Walter Pettit of Princeton University; Paul Hurley, Quincy, Mass.; Sam Snow, Braintree, Mass., and Stacey Hill, Cincinnati, Dartmouth varsity stars, and Fay White, Presbyterian College. Entries close Aug. 8 at 6 p. m.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

Aug. 2

FIRST GAME

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Webb ss	3	1	0	0	2	5	1
Campbell rf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Chapman cf	5	2	2	3	2	0	0
Hale 2b	4	1	2	3	3	1	0
Heath lf	5	0	2	2	3	0	0
Keltner 3b	5	1	2	3	1	5	0
Grimes 1b	4	1	1	1	12	0	0
Hemsley c	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Harder p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	36	8	11	15	27	12	1
BOSTON							
Doerr 2b	5	0	1	1	3	2	0
Finney rf	4	1	1	2	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	1	2	6	12	0	0
Williams rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	1	1	0	6	0
Vosmik lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Desautels c	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Wilson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wade p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Newsom'mp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sayles p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Peacock	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	5	10	27	12	0

*Batted for Wade in seventh. †Batted for Sayles in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	—8
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Hale, Foxx 2, Chapman 2, Keltner, Grimes, Hemsley 2, Harder. Two-base hits, Hale, Foxx, Chapman, Keltner, Hemsley, Tabor. Home run, Foxx. Hits, off Wilson, 6 in 4 innings (none out in fifth); off Dickman, 4 in 1-3 inning; off Wade, 1 in 2 2-3 innings; off Sayles, 0 in 2 innings. Left on bases, Boston 6, Cleveland 7. Stolen base, Webb. Sacrifice, Harder. Base on balls, by Wilson 4, by Harder 3, by Sayles. Struck out, by Wilson 2, by Harder 3, by Wade, by Sayles. Double plays, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx; Keltner, Hale and Grimes. Losing pitcher, Wilson. Time 2h. 12m. Umpires, Kolls, Rommel and Hubbard. Attendance 22,000.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	1	3	5	0
Finney cf	4	2	2	2	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	1	2	10	1	0
Williams rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cronin ss	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
Vosmik lf	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	0	5	0
Peacock c	3	0	1	2	3	0	0
*Carey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desautels c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rich p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Heving p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	35	3	9	11	27	13	1
CLEVELAND							
Webb, ss	4	0	1	2	1	4	2
Campbell, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapman, cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Hale, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Heath, lf	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
Keltner, 3b	4	0	3	3	1	7	0
Grimes, 1b	2	1	0	0	14	2	0
†Weatherly	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemsley, c	4	1	1	1	1	2	0
Hudlin, p	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Eisenstat, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Trosky, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	7	9	24	18	2

*Batted for Peacock in eighth. †Batted for Grimes in ninth. ‡Batted for Eisenstat in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	—	5
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Runs batted in, Webb, Campbell, Foxx, Peacock, Cronin, Vosmik, Heath, Keltner, Carey. Two base hits, Webb, Peacock, Heath, Foxx. Hits, off Rich 6 in 5 1-3 innings; off Heving, 1 in 3 2-3 innings; off Hudlin, 3 in 7 innings; off Eisenstat, 1 in 1 inning. First base on errors, Cleveland 1, Boston 1. Left on bases, Boston 7, Cleveland 6. Stolen bases, Cronin, Chapman, Weatherly. Sacrifice hits, Hudlin, Cronin. Base on balls, off Rich 2, off Hudlin, off Eisenstat 2. Struck out, by Hudlin, by Rich, by Heving 3. Double plays, Tabor, Doerr and Foxx; Keltner and Grimes. Passed ball, Hemsley. Winning pitcher, Heving. Losing pitcher Hudlin (to be adjudicated). Time 1 hour 58 minutes. Umpires, Rommel, Hubbard and Kolls. Attendance, 22,010.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.363	Hassett	.338
Finney	.336	Cuccinello	.333
Berg	.333	Garms	.313
Doerr	.332	Simmons	.291
Williams	.315	Andrews	.286
Cramer	.310	West	.276
Tabor	.303	Miller	.269
Carey	.298	Warstler	.258
Cronin	.283	Cooney	.248
Peacock	.262	Outlaw	.239
Vonnenkamp	.260	Majeski	.237
Vosmik	.243	Lopes	.236
Desautels	.212	Hatt	.219
Berger	.197	Masi	.214

Cleveland Bolsters

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians, to bolster their crippled infield, recalled Second Baseman Ray Mack and Shortstop Lou Boudreau from the Buffalo International League Club today.

Business Manager Frank Kohlbecker said the Indians would send Jimmy Webb, their present shortstop, to Steve O'Neill's outfit on 36-hour recall to help the International Leaguers close the gap. The Tribe recently sent Pitcher Bill Zuber to Buffalo in expectation of today's recall.

The flashy second-base combination, a big factor in Buffalo's recent spurt, was scheduled to come up next year, but injuries caused the Tribe to change its plans. Both are not long out of the college ranks, Boudreau playing at the University of Illinois and Mack at Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland.

Kohlbecker said the two would report to Cleveland in time to play against the St. Louis Browns in next Monday's night game.

King Qualifies

LE ZOUTE, Belgium, Aug. 3 (AP)—King Leopold of the Belgians posted an 81 yesterday to qualify for the Belgian amateur golf championship on the par 73 Lekkerbeck links.

His Majesty's score equalled that turned in by Maj.-Gen. A. C. Critchley of England, the defending titlist. It was beaten by only seven others. The King kept the fact he intended to play a secret, entering under the name a "A. N. Other."

P. J. Clive led the qualifiers with a 77.

Tourists Win

GALT, Ont., Aug. 3 (AP)—A touring Philadelphia cricket team defeated a picked Galt district eleven 197-39 yesterday in a one-day match. The visitors' slow bowling baffled the home team and R. Swallows took eight wickets for 20 runs. G. Dicker was star scorer for the winners, making 73.

Between Trains

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—B. C. Baker, a railway mail clerk, wanted something to do between trains so he took up golf seven years ago. Playing the par 72 Highland Park course recently, he shot a 63 to lower the previous record of 65. He's a lefthander

Camera pictures cost Clyde Jeffrey of Stanford first place in the N. C. A. A. for his first defeat of the season.

'Whatsa Matter With the Reds?'

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 3 (AP)—It's only a two-game losing streak so far, the Reds are still 10½ games in front, and the Giants always have been hard to convince, but already the strident cry is rising, "Whatsa matter with the Reds?"

The question seems a little previous, but that's the Cincinnati fan for you and you have to live with him. Yet if he really wants to know, here is one suggestion:

The team has played 92 games, winning 60 for a percentage of .652. Of these 92 games, two pitchers have been responsible for 43, and their combined efforts have won 32 and lost only 11 for a .744 percentage.

More Than Half

These two pitchers have won 53½ per cent of the Reds' victories to date. They are responsible for less than a third of the team's defeats.

Their names are Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters and Bucky is to pitch again today in an effort to salvage the third game of the Giant series and to hang up his own 19th victory.

Derringer has been pitching one day, the next two Lee Grissom, Whitey Moore, John Vander Meer or Gene Thompson, either singly or in relays; then Bucky and the circle starts again.

Demand Overtime

Before Bucky and Paul start demanding time and a half for overtime, Thompson may turn out to be the steady third man.

Although the Giants beat him yesterday, the big fellow has control, speed, enough stuff and a cool disposition. He has won five and lost two.

The other five pitchers look like world beaters occasionally. Vandy leads the team in strikeouts with a total of 80, but also in walks with 89, more than Derringer's 15 and Walters 58 together. He has won five and lost eight.

So perhaps there is one reason for the fan's cry. And a reason why Manager Bill McKechnie would like to have a cushion thicker than 10½ games behind him.

Need Funds For Trip to America

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Aug. 3 (AP) — The Tennis Federation has notified the government that unless it supplies the funds the Yugoslavia Davis Cup team can't afford to go to the United States to play in the inter-zone finals.

The federation asked for 200,000 dinars (about $4,500). Yugoslavia qualified to meet Australia or Cuba at Boston, Aug. 24-26, by beating Germany in the European zone finals.

Eastern Tennis

SPRINGFIELD, Pa., Aug. 3 (AP)—Bunny Harshaw of Ursinus led the way into the semifinal round of the women's division of the Eastern States clay courts tennis championships with a 6—2, 6—2 victory over Betty Morris, of Long Island City, N. Y.

Rose Hofkin, of Philadelphia, also gained the semifinal round by beating Ruth Valentin of Syracuse University 6—1, 6—1.

Brown Publicity

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3—Richard J. Reynolds, Brown '31, of Providence has been appointed Director of Athletic Publicity of Brown University, T. W. Taylor, Director of Athletics, announced today. Mr. Reynolds is the first full-time director of athletic publicity in the history of Brown.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Grove	11		2 Pette	10	4
Heving	9		3 Posedel	11	7
Dickman	6		2 Lanning	4	5
Ostermueller	6		2 Sullivan	2	2
Auker	7		5 MacFayden	7	11
Rich	4		3 Shoffner	3	6
Galehouse	5		5 Turner	3	6
Wilson	6		7 Errickson	3	5
Wade	0		2 Frankhouse	0	2
Sayles	0		0		

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

Chicago at Washington, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Cleveland at New York.

National League

New York at Pittsburgh, Brooklyn at Cincinnati (night game), Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Mohawk Heavy Weather Gang Leading Inter-Club Crews

By Wendell Davis

They're a great crew—that "heavy weather gang" of the Indian, Mohawk!

There's Bob Dalrymple, he's the skipper of the outfit. Angular, he uses those long legs and long arms to advantage in heavy weather while hanging overboard booting Mohawk to windward.

Dalrymple formerly had a different use for those long legs and arms. He was one of Dartmouth's crack distance runners and the "windward" work he did on the cinders was equally efficient.

Then there's Harry Colburn, he's the owner and jibman. Unlike most owners who usually make their crew do most of the work, Harry is one of the crew himself and you can see him polishing that white bottom of Mohawk before races with Dalrymple.

Insurance

But then, there's Bobby Allison—a little fellow, as far as giants are concerned. He's Mohawk's winning insurance in heavy weather, for he tips "over" the scales at 240. And you ought to see the way this fellow climbs overboard to windward! With Allison out there, those white caps are mere ripples to Mohawk, which is a heavy weather boat anyway.

Yesterday was one of those days when Allison reigned supreme. Before the race, Mohawk was tied at the Squantum floats tipped on her side with Dalrymple and Colburn busily cleaning her bottom. The Baby Walrus, Allison, was not far off watching.

Someone hollered: "Allison, you'd better get to work, or they'll fire you."

Bobby took one glance towards the east and answered, "Not today they won't, there's too much wind." And he gave a great chuckle and started throwing candy bars to kids, his admirers.

Candy Kid

Bobby is the candy man to yachtsmen. He's a salesman in a prominent local concern, and ever since he started handling main sheets, he's been throwing candy to kids. He'd rather toss candy (and eat some himself) to the kids, than clean the bottom any day.

Whether Allison put on a few more pounds with those extra candy bars yesterday or not, Mohawk really hit the heavy easterly trail flying and walked away from the tribe at the outset. With Mohawk taking the lead on such a day as yesterday, it's good-bye race for it's practically impossible to get by that "heavy weather gang."

Dr. Leonard Lee's new Hardalee did it Monday in the northwest blow at Quincy. The "gang" were so overwhelmed that they decided to measure the new boat, but she was perfectly "true." They couldn't understand how anybody could beat Mohawk in wet weather.

The skipper, Dalrymple, has been at the tiller of Indians for some time now. In '33, he won the Indian championship with his Firewater. After that successful season he sold Firewater to Newburyport, and purchased a Star.

Leading Inter-Clubs

"The Stars were all right, but give me the Indians for competition," Dalrymple commented. After two years he sold his Star and joined Colburn who had purchased his first Indian. Ever since then, Dalrymple, Colburn, and, oh yes, Allison, have been known as the "gang."

Mohawk has consistently been in the running for the inter-club championship, the No. 1 spot of the class. Winning their share of other trophies, Mohawk has yet to win the "Chief Sachem" title under the new ownership.

This year she's leading the tribe for that coveted inter-club title with only two races to go. "Give us some wind, and it's a walkaway," they say—that "heavy weather gang" of Mohawk.

'We Want Wind'

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right is the "heavy weather gang" of Mohawk fame, Harry Colburn, Capt. Bob Dalrymple and the "Candy Kid," Bob Allison. They holler for wind; the boys yell at Allison for candy.

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'Pick-Up' Teams Surprise at Southampton—Miss Marble in Perfect Playing Form

Doubles Situation Muddled As Meadow Club Upsets Occur

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP)—The National and Davis Cup doubles situations were the big talking points at the 49th annual Meadow Club Invitation tournament today as a result of the surprises turned in by a pair of "pick-up" teams which didn't figure to go anywhere.

Gene Mako, who has been at somewhat loose ends as a doubles player since partner Don Budge turned pro, and Gardner Mulloy, the Miami ace, made up one of the pairs, Norman Bickel, a Chicago University graduate, and Marvin Wachman, a Northwestern alumnus, were the other duo.

Everyone thought these two teams lacked the necessary experience as partners. But yesterday they won two matches each to waltz into the quarter-finals.

Hard to Laugh Off

And, since the National doubles are coming up at Brookline in two weeks, and the Davis Cup just a short time after that, it's going to be mighty hard to laugh off these fellows. All four have ambitions toward both the forthcoming competitions.

Although Mako and Mulloy are the more illustrious in net circles, the Bickel-Wachman team was the most impressive yesterday. Bickel was supposed to have been paired in this tourney with his western clay court title partner, Johnny Shostrom, but the latter was delayed in arriving from Chicago, so Norman went on with Wachman.

The draw threw them against the top-ranking team, Joe Hunt and Sidney Wood, in the first round, and they trounced this highly regarded pair, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2. Then they went on to whip Ladislav Hecht, formerly of Czechoslovakia and the veteran J. Gilbert Hall, 9—7, 5—7, 6—1.

Today, after those two conquests, Bickel and Wachman are not at all sure they want to split up, although they must depend upon the decision of the Chicago Lawn Tennis Association. The Chicago powers may decree that Bickel continue with Shostrom.

Mulloy and Mako were less impressive despite their two conquests because neither boasts an effective service. They showed none of the smoothness of Bickel and Wachman. They defeated Walter Messerole and Carlton Rood, of Brooklyn, 6—1, 7—5, and then disposed of Ed Alloo, Berkeley, Calif., and Bitsy Grant, Atlanta, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2.

Don McNeill, of Oklahoma City, and Frankie Parker, of Kansas City, toppled Joe Fishbach and Bob Low, of New York, 6—3, 6—1, and then followed with a 7—5, 6—4 triumph over Ham Wainwright and Bryan Hamlin, of New York.

Riggs-Cooke Win

Bobby Riggs, of Chicago, and Elwood Cooke, of Portland, Ore., Wimbledon champions, beat Peter Lauck and Gerard Podesta, of Princeton, 6—3, 6—4, and nipped Bill Gillespie, of Atlanta, and Bob Kerdasha, of Woodcliff, N. Y., 10—8, 6—1.

Frank Guernsey, of Orlando, Fla., and Russell Bobbitt, of Atlanta, stayed with the pack, ousting Steve Ham and Stuyvesant Wainwright, of New York, 6—2, 6—2, and Bob Kamrath, of Austin, Texas, and Darrell Hudlow, of Phoenix, Ariz., 4—6, 8—6, 10—8.

All the victors advanced to the quarter-final round. Others who made the grade were John Doeg, of Rumson, N. J., and Charles Mattman, of New York; Chester and Bill Murphy, of Chicago; and Ronald Lubin and George Toley, of Los Angeles.

Chuck Comes Back —By Pap'

"Chuck" -KLEIN- -IS MAKING A GRAND COMEBACK WITH THE PIRATES !!
I COULD LEARN TO LIKE THIS PLACE
THE PIRATES HAD WANTED HIM SINCE HE HIT FOUR HOME RUNS IN A GAME AT FORBES FIELD IN 1930
THERE ISN'T MUCH LEFT !!
C.K.
HE RAN HIS BATTING STRING UP TO 22 GAMES BEFORE STUMBLING.
CHUCK "SOLD" HIMSELF TO THE PIRATES AFTER THE PHILS SET HIM FREE
PAP'

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The spectacular 22-game batting splurge the veteran Chuck Klein put on for the Pirates has been one of the high lights of the current National League pennant chase.

Klein was picked up by the Pirates after he had been turned loose as a free agent by the Phillies. The veteran outfielder had outlived his usefulness in Philadelphia where he had made his reputation as one of the great sluggers of the senior circuit, winning the individual batting mark in 1933 with an average of .368.

As it is, Chuck has come along just one year too late to really be of very much help to the Pirates. A year ago the Pirates made a serious bid for the outfielder. They offered a couple of ball players and $15,000 for Chuck but after considering the deal for a time, the Phillies declined.

Klein, hitting anything like his recent splurge, would have won the 1938 pennant for the Pirates. The Buccaneers faded out of the picture in the final stages of the race because their batting punch fizzled out.

The Pirates have had a wholesome respect for Klein's clouting ever since he put on his show of power in Forbes Field on July 10, 1936. That afternoon Chuck exploded four home runs and equalled a National league record of 40 years standing.

In many ways Klein has been something of a mystery. There was a time when it was believed that he could only hit in the bandbox which served as the Phillies' home, Baker Field. This was caused by his failure to hit for the Cubs in 1934 after he had won the batting crown with the Phillies in 1933. He showed little punch at the plate for Chicago in 1935 when he hit only .293. He was hitting .294 when he was returned to Philadelphia on May 21, 1936, with Fabian Kowalik for Ethan Allen and Curt Davis. Last season he hit only .249 for the Phils in 129 contests.

—PAP'

Dugout Topics

By Rumili

Foxx Talks on Hitting

It was an hour before game time, and the Red Sox were sitting around in the dugout watching Cleveland take batting practice. Jimmy Foxx was giving Peacock the benefit of his experience at the plate.

"You're a left-hander," Double-X was saying, "so grip the bat right with your right hand and keep your left hand loose. When you bring the bat around, keep that hand loose. But the instant you meet the ball, tighten up. It gives you that snap. 'Break your wrist' when the bat gets out in front of you."

Knob in Hand

Foxx, who probably hits a ball as hard as any right-handed batter the game has seen, swings with the knob end of the bludgeon in the middle of his palm. Somebody said that it was a wonder Double-X didn't wear a hole in his hand.

"I can't keep the knob in my palm," Peacock said, moving a bat up and down. "It doesn't feel right. I get just above the knob and keep a little space between my hands. If I didn't I'd never hit a ball to left field."

Golf No Handicap

Foxx took the bat out of Peacock's hands and put the heavy end to the floor, as he would a golf club. "This is my golf stance," Jim pointed out. "See those hands? I'm holding the bat just like I'd hold a golf stick, with the end in the middle of my left hand. At the instant of contact in golf, you 'break your wrists.' Well, do the same thing when you're up there at that plate."

"Evidently you don't think that golf interferes with a batting average," said a scribe.

"That's right," Foxx answered "In fact, I think it helps. It teaches you the power of concentration, and timing. And it helps keep your legs in shape. Walking around a golf course never hurt anybody."

Ted Williams, the sensational rookie right fielder, was sitting on the top step of the dugout, posing for the photographer of a nationally known pictorial magazine. The camera looked up at him, then down on him. He posed with and without bats, with and without a cap, and with and without that famous freshman smile.

"Where does Williams get his power?" Foxx was asked. "He hasn't got big wrists."

Power in Wrists

"Oh hasn't he?" replied the first baseman. "Go over and take a look at them. That's where he gets his power. He's long and lanky and gets plenty of leverage into his motion, but he drives a ball for distance with his wrists. They may not be big, but they're wiry and tough."

Hughie Duffy, who had heard the Foxx conversation, got up off the bench and walked toward the water cooler. He was grinning. "What are you laughing at, Doubleday?" Doc Cramer asked the white-haired coach, whose .438 batting average is still the all-time high in major circles.

"I was just thinking what I would have done to this lively ball," Hughie answered, winking at Moe Berg.

The photographer went on taking pictures of Williams. This time he had Ted standing at the bat rack, pulling out a handfull of yellow clubs. Tom Yawkey, the team prexy, came into the dugout and posed with his prize rookie outfielder. "When will these be printed?" Ted asked the cameraman, just as any high school kid would. But there was no answer. The camera went right on clicking.

"He's Quite a Boy"

"He's quite a boy," said Foxx, as the bell rang ending Cleveland's batting practice. "He'll make plenty of money out of this game—if he's smart. Too many of these kids don't take care of themselves, or their cash. I hope he has the right sort of influence behind him."

Double-X could be the right kind of influence. He has been around the American League for 15 years and for seven or eight of these campaigns he has been in the higher salary bracket. He has always been quick to put his hand in his pocket, but you will never see him standing in a bread line. Foxx has been smart with the returns on his four-baggers.

* * *

Jimmy Dykes, whom ball players call one of the game's front-ranking manager, will sign a new two-year contract with the White Sox when he returns to Chicago on Aug. 14, or shortly thereafter. While engaged in a series with the Athletics at Philadelphia, the rotund pilot was assured of his position in the organization.

When Louis Comiskey passed on recently, it was thought in some quarters that the change in club control might affect the status of Dykes. But apparently the men behind the front-office door know a successful field general when they see one. No manager now operating in the majors has a better understanding of ball players and their values.

Doubles Play Is Under Way At Maidstone

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP)—Singles competition in the invitation women's tennis tournament at the Maidstone Club was held up yesterday to give the doubles field, headed by the National and Wimbledon champions, Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, a chance to catch up.

Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan, who drew a first-round bye, led the way into the third round with an easy 6—1, 6—2 victory over Louise Raymond, of Scarsdale, N. Y., and Patricia Cumming of Westfield, N. J. Miss Marble, who won two singles tilts with the loss of only two games in four sets yesterday, continued her perfect playing form through the doubles competition.

Team play generally followed form, although Helen Bernhard of New York, 17-year-old singles winner of last week's Sea Bright tournament, went to the sidelines with her partner, Pauline Betz of Los Angeles. They were eliminated by the California team of Patricia Canning and Virginia Wolfenden, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

The only other match extended to three sets saw the highly regarded pair of Mme. Rene Mathieu of France and former National Champion Helen Jacobs trounce Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, Chestnut Hill, Mass., and Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6.

Another well-regarded California pair, Dorothy Bundy and Dorothy Workman, overcame late opposition to down Catharine Malcolm, Los Angeles, and Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., 6—1, 10—8.

Five Unseeded Players Move Ahead in Tennis at Culver

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 3 (AP)—Despite rain and heavy wind which made play sporadic yesterday afternoon, the single brackets in both junior and boys' divisions of the National tennis matches at Culver Military Academy were cleared for quarter-finals matches.

Five unseeded players, two among the juniors and three among the boys, advanced.

Ted Olewine, Santa Monica, Calif., No. 1, meets Gardner Larned, Chicago, unseeded, in the junior division; Jack Kramer, Los Angeles, No. 2, meets unseeded Frank Mehner, Salt Lake City, Utah; Larry Dee, San Francisco, No. 3, meets Arthur Marx, Beverly Hills, Calif., No. 10, and Bobby Carrothers, Coronado, Calif., No. 4, meets Ted Schroeder, Glendale, Calif., No. 5.

Patty vs. Falkenburg

In the boys' division, the favorite, Budge Patty, plays Bob Falkenburg, Hollywood, Calif., unseeded; Harry Likas, San Francisco, No. 2, opposes unseeded Tom Falkenburg, Hollywood, Calif.; E. Blair Hawley, New York, No. 3, plays Clarence Mabry, Alice, Texas, unseeded, and the fourth and fifth-seeded Robert Bensinger, Washington, D. C., and Teddy Myers, San Francisco, will complete the round.

In a sparkling three-match set, Marx eliminated Earl Bartlett, New Orleans, yesterday afternoon, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Halted by rain in the morning with each player winning one set, the match continued after lunch. For 10 games neither player could hold his service until Marx won the 11th, Bartlett the 12th. Then Marx ran out the game for the match.

In junior matches Olewine eased through Vic Seixas, Philadelphia, in the singles, 6—0, 6—4, and then teamed with Kramer in the third-round doubles to eliminate two fellow Californians, Charles Hopper, Beverly Hills, and Doug Woodbury, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—0. This morning, Kramer won from Tom Price, Cincinnati, 6—0, 6—3.

Three-Set Battle

Schroeder was forced to three sets before eliminating ninth-seeded Albert Everts, Newtonville, Mass., 7—5, 3—6, 6—0.

Dee defeated Robert Faught, Cleveland, 6—3, 6—3, and Carrothers defeated Bill McMurray, Oklahoma City, 6—2, 7—5. The two unseeded Junior quarter-finalist, Larned and Mehner, won in straight sets from Allen McDonald, Wichita, Kans., 6—3, 6—3 and Jimmy Evert, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2, respectively.

Patty and Likas, top-seeded boy players had 6—2, 6—2, and 6—3, 6—2, third-round wins over Vincent Fotre, Chicago, and Gary Albertine, Memphis, Tenn., respectively.

Hawley went through Jack Anderson, Shawano, Wis., 6—2, 6—0, but Bensinger had trouble with Benny Migdow, Chicago, before winning, 8—6, 6—4.

Other boy wins were:

Myers over Glenn Gardner, New Orleans, 6—2, 3 -6, 6—1; Mabry over Jack Geller, New Rochelle, N. Y., 2—6, 7—5, 6—0; Bob Falkenburg, over seventh-seeded George Bell, Wynnewood, Pa., 6—2, 6—4, and Tom Falkenburg over Lawrence Cahall, Germantown, Pa., 6—8, 6—1, 6—2.

In the first and second-seeded doubles matches, the top team of Patty and Likas won, 6—0, 6—1, over Leon Kaminiski, Laporte, Ind., and Bruce Laing, Dowagiac, Mich. Hawley and Myers had things their own way with Robert Harbach, Reading, Pa., and Robert Matten, Wyomissing, Pa., 6—0, 6—2.

Solters to Browns

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Cleveland Baseball Club last night announced the sale of outfielder Julius (Moose) Solters to the St. Louis Browns at a waiver price of $7,500.

The veteran is expected to return to his former team today at Washington. He was obtained by the Indians from St. Louis in a six-player trade in 1937.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	60	32	.652
St. Louis	49	42	.538
Chicago	50	45	.526
Pittsburgh	47	43	.522
New York	46	46	.500
Brooklyn	45	46	.495
Boston	42	49	.462
Philadelphia	26	62	.295

Results Aug. 2

New York 12, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 0.
Only games.

Holmes to Lead England's Cricket Tourists in India

LONDON, Aug. 3 (CP Cable)—A. J. Holmes, Sussex amateur and member of the England selection committee, will captain England's cricket team to tour India during the winter. The Marylebone Cricket Club yesterday announced the names of 16 players who have been invited to make the trip.

Doubt as to the advisability of the tour in view of the international situation were dispelled following consultation between the M. C. C. and the Indian Board of Cricket Control.

Appointment of Holmes as skipper in place of Walter H. Hammond was not surprising in view of the Gloucestershire amateur's captaincy of the English team against Australia, South Africa and the West Indies in the last 16 months. Hammond is expected to resume leadership against South Africa next summer and in the strenuous series in Australia in 1940-41.

Selection of J. M. Brocklebank, M. C. C. player, for the team to tour India is of particular interest to Canadians. The old Cambridge University Blue was a member of the M. C. C. team that toured the Dominion in 1937 and proved one of its most successful bowlers.

The visiting cricketers are scheduled to arrive in India Oct. 10. During their four-months' tour they will play four-day tests at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

The team:

A. J. Holmes, H. T. Bartlett, S. C. Griffith, James Langridge, John Langridge, Sussex; E. S. Wyatt and Dollery, Warwickshire; R. Human, Worcestershire; J. M. Brocklebank, M. C. C.; Gimblett and Wellard, Somerset; Nichols and Peter Smith, Essex; Mobey and Parker, Surrey; Emrys Davies, Glamorgan.

In addition to Holmes and Brocklebank, amateurs on the team are Bartlett, Griffith, Human and Wyatt.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	66	28	.702
Boston	58	35	.624
Chicago	54	43	.557
Cleveland	49	44	.527
Detroit	50	46	.521
Washington	41	57	.418
Philadelphia	35	59	.372
St. Louis	26	67	.279

Results Aug. 2

Cleveland 8, Boston 2.
Boston 5, Cleveland 4.
Washington 2, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 7, New York 2.
Philadelphia 13, Chicago 4.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.

And Talking of . . . Swimming

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Swimming Stars of 1939

LONDON—When the story of 1939 competitive swimming in Britain comes to be written—and that fairly soon—it will be like a typical Wodehouse tale in one respect. Namely, that several of the main characters will be people of whose adventures we have read in earlier narratives of the same line.

Take Norman Wainwright, for example. Again we find him the hero, so far as men's freestyle swimming is concerned. Two national championships he has acquired this season—the thing is quite a long-standing habit with him, as you know—and he came as near as a toucher to winning a third.

"Near as a toucher" may be slang in ordinary conversation, but it is just plain reporting as applied to a swimming episode such as occurred in the English championships at Minehead where Wainwright, winner of both the 220 and 440 yards races in record time, would have taken the 880 yards as well if his arm, and not Michael Taylor's, had happened to lunge forward in the very final phase of their dramatic duel in the deciding race for the championship.

Sprint Champion

Young Taylor is usually identified with backstroke swimming. But recently he has put his reputation into reverse, so to speak, and now we find him installed as an English sprint champion.

However, the palm must be awarded—he certainly deserves a big hand!—to Mr. Wainwright, who last season was happy to be out of the picture, nice and quiet, following his strenuous efforts in the Empire games at Sydney, Australia, during the previous winter. This year he came back in all senses of the phrase and had the satisfaction of swimming the furlong and the quarter-mile faster than they had ever been covered before in the English championships. His time for the shorter distance was 2m. 14.4s. and for the longer 4m. 52.6s.

Incidentally, the former time is a new English record. Representing an improvement by 1.8s. upon the previous best, returned by Wainwright himself at Wallasey in 1937.

Hard Pressed

Now a great deal of the responsibility for Wainwright's speedy swimming this year lies with a gentleman from a land some 12,000 miles away. W. E. Kendall, of Australia. He pressed Wainwright relentlessly in all three of the short distance freestyle championships. He was second in the 220 and 440 yards contests and was leading until half way through the final of the 100 yards.

Another Empire product seen conspicuously as one throws this brief backward glance at the 1939 championships is the South African, Ian Tirrell, now swimming for the Upper Clapton Club. He succeeds Mike Taylor as the 100 yards backstroke champion, and, by way of celebrating his accession, he changed the championship record for this event to 1m. 42.2s!

This effort of Taylor's swings the spotlight abruptly away from the record that M. Y. ffrench-Williams established earlier in one of the heats—1m. 44.6s.—ffrench-Williams, star of the famous Penguin Club and a former captain of the Oxford University S. C., continues to have difficulty in the matter of winning national championships. He just cannot manage to obtain one. Although he has represented Great Britain in the Olympic Games on two occasions, has twice figured in the Empire Games, and has competed twice in the European championships.

One way and another, records were treated rather cavalierly in the championships. Not the least noteworthy cause being J. G. Davies, who won the 200 yards breast-stroke title for the third year in succession and, with a time of 2m. 37.8s., eclipsed all previous performances in the event.

Class of His Own

Another man who, having found a good thing, seems disposed to stay with it, is young Freddie Hodges, 18-year-old son of the secretary of the Highgate Diving Club. He won the springboard competition for the fourth year in succession. He is so much in a class of his own for spring-board diving that it is quite difficult for him to get keen competition in Britain.

Another diver well ahead of the rest here for springboard work is Betty Slade, 18-year-old Ilford girl who holds the championship of Europe for this specialty. This year, she also won the English championship for high-board diving as well. Here, for your consideration, is the list of new English national champions for swimming and diving:

Men's Events

100 yards freestyle, M. H. Taylor, Sheffield Bath Club, 54.6.
150 yards, backstroke, I. H. Tirrell, Upper Clapton S. C., 1m. 42s (championship record).
200 yards, breaststroke, J. G. Davies, Otter S. C., 2m. 37.8s. (championship record).
220 yards, freestyle, Norman Wainwright, Hanley S. C., 2m. 14.4s. (championship record).
440 yards freestyle, Norman Wainwright, Hanley S. C., 4m. 52.6s (English and championship record).
Plunging, F. W. Parrington, Liverpool Police S. C., 76ft. 2¼in.
Highboard Diving, C. D. Tomalin, Highgate D. C., 96.90 pts.
Springboard Diving, F. G. Hodges, Highgate D. C., 126.30 pts.
Inter-Counties relay (4x200 yards), Middlesex, 8m. 42.8s.

Women's Events

100 yards, freestyle, Joyce Harrowby, Leicester Kinighton Fields S. C., 1m. 2.8s.
150 yards, backstroke, O. V. Bassett-Lowke, Northampton S. C., 1m. 54.4s.
200 yards, breaststroke, Doris Storey, Montague Burton S. C., 2m. 43.2s.
220 yards, freestyle, H. M. Yate, Port of Plymouth S. C., 2m. 41.6s.
440 yards, freestyle, Doris Hutton, Border City S. C., 4m. 49.8s.
Highboard Diving, Betty Slade, London Diving Club, 37.93 pts.
Springboard Diving, Betty Slade, London Diving Club, 101.63 pts.
Inter-Clubs, medley relay, Armley S. C., 4m. 54.7s.

Up Above All the Rest

S. F. Skillton

Freddie Hodges, English Springboard Champion

Better Than Baseball

DETROIT (AP)—The first six months of this year saw Mickey Cochrane making $50,000 in his new job, while his highest salary in baseball was $40,000 a year.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

[Results Aug. 2]

International League

Newark 9-3, Montreal 4-2.
Rochester 5, Jersey City 1.
Buffalo 9, Baltimore 4.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Louisville 8, Toledo 2.
Indianapolis 5, Columbus.
Kansas City 4, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis-Milwaukee, rain.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 6, Los Angeles 1.
San Francisco 3, Oakland 2.
San Diego 7, Seattle 2.
Portland 6, Hollywood 5.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 5, Beaumont 3.
Houston 12, Fort Worth 1.
Shreveport 6, Dallas 2.
San Antonio 8, Tulsa 5.

Southern Association

Memphis 10, Knoxville 2.
Atlanta 3-11, Birmingham 2-2.
Chattanooga 4, New Orleans 3.
Little Rock-Nashville, wet grounds.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 4, Hartford 2.
Binghamton 2, Williamsport 1.
Springfield 1, Scranton 0.
Albany 5, Elmira 4.

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The Home Forum

On Social Dilemmas

THERE ARE, we know, books which make it all clear as day. We have never, to be sure, in the course of a conspicuously erratic schooling, consulted such books ourself; but, as we say, we know they exist, and that, if in doubt—about Soup, for instance—one can turn to a page and thereon find, stated with an almost scriptural authority, the inflexible fact that the spoon should be pushed away from one, with, no doubt, a minimum of splashing.

The reason we have never (to date, perhaps we should cautiously add) availed ourself of these mines of dicta is, we of course quite candidly admit, a matter of pride. For surely—so our reasoning runs—these things, these points of etiquette involved in all the multifarious meetings, associatings, and partings of people should lie, as it were, within the province of one's own sensibility: should, we mean, be ascertainable, instinctively arrived at—in, at any rate, sufficient degree to maintain the essentials of the social order—by anyone informed with, so to speak, a respectable measure of good intentions and good taste.

* * *

We are not, naturally, concerned with soup, nor with such matters as remembering to introduce gentlemen to ladies, littlewigs to bigwigs, or when to stand, when to sit, when to fold the napkin or peel off the gloves, and all the rest of the pedestrian rulings — since these are points, as one comes early to realize, that are apt to be most scrupulously observed in those quarters where a wobbly assurance requires, for its steadying, the tangibility of forms. We are not even concerned with the more advanced questions, such as how suitably to address an Archbishop or curtsy to a Royalty or eat snails—these things being of a special enough nature to warrant (without invalidating our thesis) the resorting to advice.

* * *

No, it is of other, of the more—we hardly know how to refer to them—the more amorphous issues, shall we say, that we wish to complain.

The problem, for instance, as to when to go.

This, frankly, is one of the things that have worried us ever since, gardenia at shoulder, we sailed into "the world." And, the worst of it is, multiplied experiences seem to have done little to clarify the subject. One must, of course, go—eventually—from anything to which, as a guest, one has come; but we have, here, particular reference not so much to such social trivia as teas, receptions, and all the innumerable species of parties, as to those nebulously defined, extended sojournings under other people's roofs.

There have, to be sure, been occasions (garlanded in memory) when, with a lovely lift of relief, we have found ourself dealing with one of those rare, those blessed-among-women hostesses capable of rising to such a pitch of explicitness that there actually hasn't been any problem; but, for the most part, now as in the beginning, there is the same old fog of uncertainty to be groped through, the same Scylla and Charybdis threatening us. For if we stay too long—how simply awful! The whole household, behind forced smiles, champing with impatience: cherished plans having to be foregone, or, at the cost of county-wide confusions, revised surreptitiously before we have risen or after we have retired: the very servants, huddled in the pantry, muttering in mounting desperation: "Why—why—doesn't she go!" But if, on the other hand, we don't stay long enough—how unfortunate that, too! "Good-by, good-by," we carol cheerfully from the thick of our bags in the departing car; and they troop inside again, glum, hurt. "She must have been bored," they say (possibly with eyes momentarily flooded); and continue for some time to take it hard indeed, for they have, being charming people, done every moment their level best, and had even plotted, for the following day, a surprise picnic on the Thames or the Potomac. . . .

* * *

It must, at the outset, be admitted that, whichever course we may actually pursue, we are apt, we are afraid, upon our arrival, to create at once the distinct—and no doubt startling—impression that we have turned up sunnily prepared to pay a visit of positively Jane Austen-esque proportions: even to the anticipating of a round of balls and the tidy snaring of an adjacent squire. Partly, this is due to an early experience, when as evening followed upon evening in a somewhat grandiose country establishment, the maid assigned to us continued, with unimpaired dignity and gravity, to inquire before dinner: "What dress does Madam wish to wear tonight?" and, with equal dignity and gravity, having well debated the matter, we decided: "The white one, please," almost expecting a taffeta giggle from the white one itself, hanging at hand in glaring solitude; since which experience—galloping, as the unstable do, to the opposite extreme—we usually feel more comfortable at the core if we bring along, in a notorious collection of decrepit bags, most of whatever we may, at the moment, happen to possess. And partly, of course, it is due to the fact that visits, for us, are apt to be a matter of "stopping off" when en route (with, literally, everything we own: typewriter, iron, Indian prints; manuscripts, candlesticks, Quimper cups) from one temporary abode to another.

But, whatever the cause, there almost invariably we are, dwarfed by luggage: creating, as we already have said, a no doubt most unfortunate impression.

* * *

But, to begin at the beginning. We meet someone somewhere—in New York, say, or London—and the usual gracious, but ambiguous, invitation is, in the course of the contact, extended. They have, it appears, a place in Maryland, a place in Wiltshire; we must, it seems, come and visit them. A note or two is probably exchanged; the day and hour of arrival are settled; but (with those few distinguished exceptions previously and with such pleasure mentioned) all reference as to when we are expected to go is studiedly avoided. And here is the point at which sensibilities must be roused for exercise; and here, too, the exact point at which, if large authority were ours, we should, we expect, in no time at all, be instituting measures of Reform.

Suppose every hostess were obliged, willy-nilly, to state her case from start to finish. Think of the relief! "We will meet the three-forty-seven train, which will get you here in time for tea; and four days later, which will be Wednesday, we will arrange for you to catch the ten-thirty special back to town." Something of that kind; with, naturally, plenty of leeway left for such personal elaborations as differing circumstances and temperaments required. "As a matter of fact, we're the sort of people who live so casually and spaciously that it really doesn't—although, for form's sake, we've suggested, at random, a date for going—in the least matter to us how many guests we have on hand or how long they stick around." Or: "We are, to tell the truth, the sort of people who *simply can't bear* social dishabille, and beg therefore that all arrangements herein set forth be most scrupulously respected." Or: "Inasmuch as we are, aren't we—when one stops and thinks about it—only very slightly acquainted, wouldn't it be best, both for your sake and our own, to plan for you to stay until Monday morning, and then if things are going successfully—as doubtless they will: but one can't, can one, ever be absolutely sure beforehand?—extend the visit for the rest of the week." And so on and so on.

But this, it seems, is the way the civilized must under no condition behave. And the uninformed guest is left, in consequence (unless, as at the beginning we observed, he resorts to those books wherein, we assume, every question is mated to an answer), is left to the mercy of his own initiative: reduced to the old surreptitious game of "trying to find out."

* * *

There one sits, at tea on the terrace: ostensibly lounging at utter ease. Chatter, laughter, the thin clink of china. As a bird waiting for crumbs to fall, as a racer waiting, poised, for a signal, one listens, one looks. Sometimes a word is dropped quite early. "We thought," says one's hostess (bless her heart), "it would be fun to motor to so-and-so on Thursday and see the sheep dog trials." Breath eases out. Expected, at any rate, to stay until Thursday. So much, so far, definitely to the good. But sometimes, of course, there is nothing at all: no smallest kind of indication. One day passes, two, three; the hours are delightfully furnished as they come. Almost (with that questionable faculty of ours) we might forget this is a mere visit; almost this might be simply the latest in a long, interminable procession of homes. Almost, but not quite.

* * *

Gradually we begin to wonder, to worry. We begin to be haunted by the recollection of that momentary look of—surely it must have been concern—in the general eye as bag after bag, when we arrived, was pulled from the car. Something, we feel, more and more pressingly, must be done. So tentatively, warily, we mention trains. They run, don't they, often, each day? Oh, yes, often—we are assured: with an easy alacrity that might imply either that they have failed to see in the remark any bearing upon an immediate move of our own, or are gratefully grasping at the possibility of release. When, in due time, we come straight out with the announcement that we must, we are really afraid, be hying ourself off, there is, almost always, the usual protest. Oh, no, but of course not, not *yet*, they say. Sincerest of words; most convincing of tones. And there—as we have been bemoaning—we are! There is the problem. Is the maid, who has just been removing the salad plates, whispering now, out in the pantry: "Well, thank heaven, she's going at *last*!" or: "She can't have had a very good time—she's going *already*."

The same old Scylla; the same old Charybdis.

* * *

Perhaps, after all, when one comes right down to it—

But no, we refuse! We shall still insist, at any rate for a little while longer, that these matters should be rendered manageable by the proper exercise of the sensibilities.

DORIS PEEL

Night in the Garden

THE GARDEN HAS its day side and its night side, as different as day and night. The night garden is not the place we know by day; there seems nothing personal or familiar in its simple masses of light and dark. We seem to have had no part in fashioning the vast purple gloom, the pearly visions, the sharp, pale shapes that part the shadows. It is not ours, nor are the tall white forms at our side creatures grown of our fostering love and care. Only the fragrances of the night are familiar—Honeysuckle, White Tobacco, Stock seek us out like the warm pressure of a hand. . . .

A sally down the garden path has quite the quality of high adventure. We are accompanied by troops of ghostly flowers—nameless at night. At their sign the shadows part before and close in behind us, seeming to cut off retreat. Here a Lily shape is cut against the dark; there a trail of light tells where white Horned Violets "with winged feet" speed into the night; and farther on a shimmering breadth proclaims a group of heavy-headed white Phlox.

The pergola is a purple tunnel. Here shadows press one hard and even the moist cheek-touch of a pink Rose, invisible now, but serves to mark the strangeness, and one is glad to reach the dimly luminous stretch of gravel at the end and hear the familiar prattle of falling water in the half-moon pool. This is all the sound, save now and then the sleepy twitter of a nestling bird, or from the song sparrow a sudden silver thread of sound that cuts the darkness like a falling star. And while we stand, held by the imperturbable personality of the night, the moon slips from her garment of clouds and sails round and golden above the garden, transforming it, glorifying it, warming it into the familiar. Shadows flee to the far corners but are sought out by the searching light and must flee again. Lovely forms develop out of gloom and stand forth in "silvered symmetry"; the moon dips into the little pool, and all the garden seems to stir as if breathing full—or is just ourselves released from the stricture of the dark?—LOUISE BEEBE WILDER, in "Colour in My Garden." (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.)

Walkers' Meeting

Overhead was the sun, and the stars unseen
were shining,
singing at their task in the measureless
economy above;
underneath were the trees and the great slow
river.

We were of neither and of both; metal upon
metal we encountered,
till the sparks became a flame and the flame
became a light
and the lamp, that is comradehood, was lit.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SAMPLER MADE IN 1735

IN THE HISTORY of art two centuries may seem a brief interval, yet there is a wide gap between this exercise of a young needlewoman and a parallel undertaking in handicraft today. We are not inclined to lavish time upon minute stitches, to ply the needle with pains and patience. Discipline is the very basis of the workmanship here illustrated, in the neat little samples of stitchery at the bottom, in the clear and orderly shapes of birds, plants, and blossoms. Many samplers of similar design exist and it is now believed that they were made in Bavaria. Observe that there is no J or U in the German alphabet of the time.

A Mystery of Culture

A CEREMONY WHICH daily delights me is to see Abel laying the tea things. We have tea in the long gallery instead of the dining-room, so I can watch him unobserved from my writing nook at the far end. As he puts things on the table, he stands far, far away, as from a sacred place, and leans right forward from his supple loins. He evidently gets the deepest satisfaction from this holy ceremonial. And he has the most delicate sure way of touching objects and of laying them down—I think all the dark races have. He never drops or breaks anything. His whole attention is concentrated on what he is doing—he never seems to be wool-gathering or thinking vaguely of half a dozen things at once, as we do. He sets down a cup and saucer as if he were laying down a flower, not hesitatingly or slapdash, but—there. Nothing ever has to be moved or rearranged. He has a sensitive awareness of objects which makes me happy to see. There must be centuries upon centuries of racial culture behind him—not our intellectual culture, but something quite different, as mysterious to me as my culture is to him.—From "Artifex," by RICHARD ALDINGTON. (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.)

Gentleness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO SUCCESSIVE RAINSTORMS as observed by the writer produced different effects. In the first instance the rain fell gently, giving leaf, bud, and blossom needed refreshment and nourishment, encouraging the unfoldment of beauty and fragrance. In the second instance, the rain was accompanied by a blustering wind which beat against the windows and flattened grass, bud, and bloom. The needed moisture came in both storms, but the manner of coming, and the results were different. Contemplating this lesson, the writer realized the need for gentleness in presenting the truth to those requiring help.

Mankind needs the uplifting influence of loving words and deeds, for kindness aids in the unfoldment of good in individual consciousness. Harsh, unkind words may discourage, but kindness coming—as true kindness must—from the right understanding of God and man, encourages and heals. The Master said (John 12:32), "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." This passage may be interpreted as meaning that when we lift our thought above the testimony of material sense, we begin to see the real man, made in God's likeness, and this perception of the spiritual nature of man wins the weary ones away from the dream of pain and pleasure in matter.

On page 592 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives this enlightening definition of "oil": "Consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." Gentleness acts as a lubricant in human experience, minimizing friction in daily contacts.

Spiritual understanding is requisite in order to express true gentleness. God is Mind, Life, Truth, Love, and man is His reflection. Being the reflection of divine Mind, man is always conscious of the love of God. Mankind needs a deeper understanding of God's tender love; and this is gained through "prayer; heavenly inspiration."

Christ Jesus was gentle with those who humbly sought him for healing, although he rebuked error in no uncertain terms. Mrs. Eddy says of him (Science and Health, p. 7), "The only civil sentence which he had for error was, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.' " And on page 6 she writes, "It is believed by many that a certain magistrate, who lived in the time of Jesus, left this record: 'His rebuke is fearful.' "

Mrs. Eddy loved humanity; so great was her love that she worked ceaselessly for many years to found the Science she had discovered. She knew that only through divine Science could mankind continue to experience the blessing of Christian healing which was practiced for about three centuries after Jesus' crucifixion. One who studies Mrs. Eddy's writings is impressed with the gentleness that pervades her statements of Truth. But she knew how to rebuke error with firmness, and with the assurance of man's dominion over all that is unlike good; and her rebuke was accompanied by so clear an understanding of the ever-presence of God that error disappeared before her realization of Truth.

True gentleness is born of spiritual understanding. God is Love; and health, happiness, prosperity, and peace accompany this understanding. Failure to demonstrate harmony in human experience may sometimes be traced to a lack of expressing love in daily contacts. Christian Science shows the seeker how to master irritability and ill temper, and to express more of gentleness.

A man who suffered from a so-called inherited bad temper sought healing from this affliction through Christian Science. He had not studied long before he began to see that God is Love, and that divine Love is reflected by man; that man has, by reflection, all the love he needs; and that he is governed by the law of Love. This student began at once to put his new-found understanding into practice; he became more alert to do kind deeds, and to speak gently to his fellow men. Before long all sense of selfish irritation was replaced with love, and the man was healed.

A gentle, loving disposition is conducive to health and peace; and the spiritual understanding of God and man brings to the seeker an improved disposition, as well as better health and a more adequate sense of supply.

As human consciousness yields to divine Love the entire action of the human body becomes more harmonious. Mrs. Eddy makes this point clear on page 162 of Science and Health, where she says, "Christian Science brings to the body the sunlight of Truth, which invigorates and purifies;" and she adds, "The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind."

Paul said (Galatians 5:22, 23), "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law."

These lines of a hymn have brought inspiration to great numbers (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 315):

"Speak gently, it is better far
To rule by love than fear;
Speak gently, let no harsh word mar
The good we may do here."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Rain in the City

The pavements, swept by pelting rain,
Gleam damply cool, reflecting back
The crimson splotches of a neon sign,
The blue white of an auto lamp.
The slanting lines,
Like crystal beads cascading
When the cord is cut,
First ricochet from velvet darkness,
Then fall in widening pools,
Until some passing car divides
And sends them up in flying sheets
To fall again, and lie once more
Reflecting glowing colors to the night.

CORNELIA B. FURBISH

Sanftmut

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ZWEI AUFEINANDERFOLGENDE Regenwetter, die der Verfasser beobachtete, hatten verschiedene Wirkungen. Im ersten Falle fiel der Regen sanft nieder, erfrischte und nährte Blätter, Knospen und Blüten und förderte die Entfaltung von Schönheit und Duft. Im zweiten Falle prallte der Regen, von einem stürmischen Wind begleitet, gegen die Fensterscheiben und schlug das Gras, die Knospen und die Blüten nieder. Beide Regen brachten die nötige Feuchtigkeit; aber die Art, wie sie kam, und die Ergebnisse waren verschieden. Über diese Lehre nachdenkend, erkannte der Verfasser, daß Sanftmut nötig ist, um Hilfsbedürftigen die Wahrheit darzubieten.

Die Menschheit bedarf des erhebenden Einflusses liebevoller Worte und Taten; denn Freundlichkeit hilft das Gute im individuellen Bewußtsein entfalten. Schroffe, unfreundliche Worte können entmutigen; aber Freundlichkeit, die, wenn sie echt ist, vom rechten Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen kommt, ermutigt und heilt. Der Meister sagte (Joh. 12, 32): „Und ich, wenn ich erhöht werde von der Erde, so will ich sie alle zu mir ziehen". Diese Stelle kann für uns bedeuten, daß wir den in Gottes Gleichnis geschaffenen wirklichen Menschen zu sehen beginnen, wenn wir unser Denken über das Zeugnis des materiellen Sinnes erheben; und diese Wahrnehmung des geistigen Wesens des Menschen veranlaßt die Müden, sich von dem Traum von Schmerz und Genuß in der Materie abzuwenden.

Auf Seite 592 im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" gibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die erleuchtende Bestimmung des Begriffs „Öl": „Heiligung; Nächstenliebe; Milde; Gebet; himmlische Inspiration". Sanftmut wirkt glättend in der menschlichen Erfahrung, indem sie die Reibung im täglichen Verkehr verringert.

Um wahre Sanftmut auszudrücken, ist geistiges Verständnis erforderlich. Gott ist das Gemüt, das Leben, die Wahrheit, die Liebe, und der Mensch ist Seine Widerspiegelung. Da der Mensch die Widerspiegelung des göttlichen Gemüts ist, ist er sich immer der Liebe Gottes bewußt. Die Menschheit bedarf eines tieferen Verständnisses der zärtlichen Liebe Gottes, und dies wird erlangt durch „Gebet; himmlische Inspiration".

Christus Jesus war sanft gegen diejenigen, die ihn demütig um Heilung baten, obgleich er den Irrtum scharf rügte. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 7): „Das einzige höfliche Wort, das er für den Irrtum übrig hatte, war: ‚Heb dich, Satan, von mir!' " Und auf Seite 6 schreibt sie: „Man erzählt, daß ein römischer Magistrat aus der Zeit Jesu folgenden Ausspruch hinterlassen hat: ‚Sein Tadel ist furchtbar' ".

Mrs. Eddy liebte die Menschen. So groß war ihre Liebe, daß sie viele Jahre lang unaufhörlich an der Gründung der von ihr entdeckten Wissenschaft arbeitete. Sie wußte, daß die Menschheit nur durch die göttliche Wissenschaft den Segen des christlichen Heilens, das nach Jesu Kreuzigung etwa drei Jahrhunderte lang ausgeübt wurde, weiterhin erfahren konnte. Auf den, der sich in Mrs. Eddy Schriften vertieft, macht die Sanftmut, die ihre Darlegungen der Wahrheit durchdringt, Eindruck. Aber sie wußte den Irrtum standhaft und mit der Gewißheit der Herrschaft des Menschen über alles, was nicht gut ist, zu rügen; und ihre Rüge war von einem so klaren Verständnis der Allgegenwart Gottes begleitet, daß der Irrtum vor ihrer Vergegenwärtigung der Wahrheit verschwand.

Wahre Sanftmut ist aus geistigem Verständnis geboren. Gott ist die Liebe; und Gesundheit, Freudigkeit, Wohlergehen und Frieden begleiten dieses Verständnis. Mißerfolg im Beweisen von Harmonie in der menschlichen Erfahrung kann manchmal seinen Grund in Mangel an Liebe im täglichen Verkehr haben. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt dem Sucher, wie er Reizbarkeit und Verdrießlichkeit meistern und mehr Sanftmut ausdrücken kann.

Ein Mann, der an sogenannter ererbter schlechter Laune litt, suchte durch die Christliche Wissenschaft davon geheilt zu werden. Schon nach kurzem Ergründen der Wissenschaft begann er zu sehen, daß Gott die Liebe ist, und daß der Mensch die göttliche Liebe widerspiegelt; daß der Mensch durch Widerspiegelung alle Liebe hat, die er braucht, und daß er durch das Gesetz der Liebe regiert wird. Dieser Anhänger begann sein neugefundenes Verständnis sofort in die Tat umzusetzen; er achtete mehr darauf, Freundlichkeiten zu erweisen und mit seinen Mitmenschen gütig zu reden. Bald war aller Sinn selbstsüchtiger Gereiztheit durch Liebe ersetzt, und der Mann war geheilt.

Eine sanftmütige, liebevolle Veranlagung führt zu Gesundheit und Frieden, und das geistige Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen bringt dem Sucher nicht nur bessere Gesundheit und einen angemesseneren Sinn von Versorgung sondern auch eine bessere Veranlagung.

Wenn das menschliche Bewußtsein der göttlichen Liebe weicht, wird die ganze Tätigkeit des menschlichen Körpers harmonischer. Mrs. Eddy macht diesen Punkt auf Seite 162 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit klar mit den Worten: „Die Christliche Wissenschaft bringt dem Körper das Sonnenlicht der Wahrheit, das kräftigt und reinigt", und sie fügt hinzu: „Die Wirkung dieser Wissenschaft besteht darin, daß sie das menschliche Gemüt so aufruhrt, daß es seine Grundlage verändert, von welcher aus es nun der Harmonie des göttlichen Gemüts Raum geben kann".

Paulus sagte (Gal. 5, 22. 23): „Die Frucht des Geistes ist Liebe, Freude, Friede, Geduld, Freundlichkeit, Gütigkeit, Glaube, Sanftmut, Keuschheit. Wider solche ist das Gesetz nicht".

Nachstehende Zeilen aus einem Gesangbuchlied haben schon sehr vielen Menschen Inspiration gebracht (Liederbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft, No. 61):

„Ein freundlich Wort, o glaub, es hat Gewalt
Und wirket Liebe, scheucht den Irrtum fort;
Die Furcht ertötet, Härte machet kalt,
Doch warm und hell wird's durch ein
freundlich Wort".

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1939

Shift Places Cost of M.D.C. Roads on State

Senate reconsideration of yesterday's action lifts $500,000 load from cities.

Efforts of cities and towns of the Metropolitan District to shift a total assessment of $500,000 from local budgets to the State for highway maintenance under the M. D. C. were finally successful today as the Senate, reconsidering its action of yesterday, passed the bill and sent it to the Governor.

Passage of the measure came after a deadlock in the Senate had been broken. Members from outside the Metropolitan District had been opposed to those Senators from within the districts.

By a vote of 18 to 17 the Senate yesterday had defeated the measure in the enactment (final) stage. But today Senator Chester A. Dolan, (D), of Boston, moved for reconsideration and the bill was given final approval, 19 to 17.

Senatorial Shift

Two Senators from outside the Metropolitan District refused to vote on the bill as a regional measure, thus insuring its final passage. They were Senators William P. Grant (D), of Fall River, and George R. Krapf (R), of Pittsfield.

The bill, effective Dec. 1, 1940, will save Boston about $225,000 annually in charges for M. D. C. highways that heretofore have been levied on the city. This represents about 15 cents in the tax rate. Last year a similar bill, except for a slight detail, was passed by the Legislature, but vetoed by former Governor Hurley.

A gubernatorial demand for further investigation of the State Department of Public Works to obtain additional information on hurricane repair contracts not yet paid for and to prepare for improving of departmental methods was being studied by the Legislature.

With the House and Senate struggling to prorogue sometime next week, having all but abandoned hope of prorogation this week, the Governor sent a special message asking for a $10,000 appropriation to allow a special three-member commission to conduct a new investigation.

Callahan Removed

Recently William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, was removed on charges filed by the special commission headed by Charles P. Howard, former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance. John W. Beal, architect and engineer, was appointed by Governor Saltonstall to succeed Mr. Callahan who still has not carried out his threat to carry the ousted case to the Supreme Judicial Court.

The Governor, in his special message, told the Legislature "it is impossible for me to take the responsibility of submitting final payments on some of these (hurricane) contracts without a further study and report by a body in which I have confidence and I shall not ask the Executive Council to approve payments that I cannot, with confidence of their correctness, submit to them. There is also the strong probability of improving the methods of operating the most substantial department of our State Government."

The unpaid contracts amount to approximately $4,000,000.

This measure legislates out of office John H. Backus, Director of the Division. The Governor made a previous futile attempt to oust Mr. Backus who was appointed by former Gov. James M. Curley.

New England Farmers Aid Selves Through FSA

If New England has a "forgotten man," it is not the farmer. Uncle Sam, it is abundantly clear, has an affection for the Yankee tiller of the soil. As proof, he has just allotted another $1,200,000, through the Farm Security Administration, to maintain farmers as important units in New England communities.

In no way a "back-to-the-farm" movement, the Government's farm and farmer rehabilitation program more appropriately is labeled "stay-on-the-farm." Its purpose is to aid distressed farmers whose income has been cut by a quintet of problems: years of low farm prices, over-burdening debt, unsound tenure arrangements, exhaustion of the soil, and unscientific farming. The agency in Boston lent nearly $1,000,000 in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont last year. Another million was distributed in Maine, a separate district.

Since 1935, the Federal Government has operated a farm security program with authority to lend to the farmer. At the time the plan was set up, one-third of the nation's farmer population needed assistance.

Dole Is Alternative

To a certain extent a capitalist, the farmer found his farm and tools, his assets, depreciating, and himself in need of support or relief. With the establishment of the bureau, the Government signified its intention of attempting rural restoration rather than a farmer-dole, the other alternative.

In New England the system has worked well. Small loans, accompanied by enough guidance in sound farm practices to insure the best possible use of the public's money were made to about 300,000 needy families who could not obtain credit on reasonable terms elsewhere. The bureau, headed by Roger I. Clapp, has spent approximately $500,000 in Massachusetts alone.

Trained agricultural and home economic supervisors—upon whose analyses of the applicant's personal and land resources the loans are made—are headquartered in each county. With the farmer, the supervisors work out a suitable farm management plan, without which no money can be released. If these preliminaries reach a satisfactory result—that is, the farmer can earn a living on his farm and at the same time repay the loan—the bureau's agents go on to adjustment of the farmer's debts. "In other words, we do not wish to make loans to bail out a number of creditors," Mr. Clapp explains.

Co-operatives Fostered

To assist small farm owners to compete with large industrialized farms, the bureau has fostered co-operatives in many communities. Loans made to from three to 12 persons have brought within reach of the group machinery the farmer could never have bought as an individual. New England farmers have also been assisted by financed membership in large existing co-operatives, established for feed and fertilizer purchasing, mixing plants and marketing.

Although $26,000 of the local bureau's appropriation this year is earmarked for farm tenant loans, farm tenancy is not regarded as one of New England's serious problems. Only 6 per cent of the agricultural land in Massachusetts is farmed by tenants.

In addition to the $963,000 spent in five states for rehabilitation purposes last year, direct grants of relief amounting to $43,500 were made to tide the farmer over during the period between planting and harvesting when the farm produced no income. But of all the agricultural activities, this is the only one which could be called charity. The rest of the money invested is expected to come back, slowly perhaps, but surely.

Donald B. McCammond

Brewster Sees Fair Price On Potato Yield

Comparisons drawn by Maine Representative with some of more 'pampered' crops.

TULLY, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine foresaw today prospects for "a fair price, if not a parity price" this year for the country's vast potato crop.

"Potatoes have not received the special consideration accorded certain favored products of the South and West," he said in a prepared address before the tenth annual field day of the Empire State Potato Club here, "yet curiously enough potatoes seem likely to fare better this year than most of these pampered darlings."

The average price of potatoes received by farmers over the last 10 years ranged between $1.32 a bushel in 1929 to 39 cents a bushel in 1932, Mr. Brewster said. Yearly production over the 1928-1937 decade averaged 371,844,000 bushels. Aroostook County, in Mr. Brewster's district, grows approximately 44,000,000 bushels yearly.

Under the Government export subsidy program, Mr. Brewster said, "we paid foreigners last year $26,000,000 to accept 94,000,000 bushels of wheat at 25 cents a bushel less than the domestic price."

"This year we are planning to pay $43,000,000 to foreigners to persuade them to accept 6,000,000 bales of our cotton. Japan alone may receive a bonus of $6,000,000 on 800,000 bales before our trade agreement expires."

Declaring it seemed "obvious that the country cannot continue with increasingly vast subsidies to special crops and with a constantly increasing carry-over," Mr. Brewster said that "when the inevitable liquidation arrives, potatoes will suffer less than any other major crop because they have been favored less and have less to lose."

He praised a new government program of research designed to find uses for surplus farm products for industrial purposes as offering "hope."

Reminders of Old-Time Thrift

By a Staff Photographer

Hints Here for Boston Youngsters

Miss Mary Kavoukjian (inset) with a penny bank representing a teller in a savings bank, and the collection of 1865-1880 penny banks from the collection of Mark Haber of Hartford' Conn., on display at the Boston Penny Savings Bank, 1375 Washington Street.

Penny Banks Of Old Type Get Display

Old penny banks of the after-the-Civil-War period, by which small boys and girls were instructed in thrift, are on display at the Boston Penny Savings Bank at 1375 Washington Street — a strange reminder of a "penny saved" in these days of popsicles and Eskimo pies.

They run from iron heads of Humpty Dumpty and Jolly Sambo to a savage caricature of Gen. Ben Butler in the guise of a green-backed frog, defeated for the Presidency in 1884 on the greenback issue, and to heroic frontiersmen slaying Indians with a copper coin "bullet," trapeze performers, and two boys playing leapfrog on the stimulus of a coin dropped into a hollow tree.

One of the most amusing of these mechanical bank accounts is Jonah and the Whale. The whale swallows a penny instead of Jonah and flaps its flippers joyously.

"Prof. Pugfrog's Great Bicycle Feat" is one of the most spectacular. A frog on a bicycle turns a somersault as the penny flicks into a basket in front of him and at the same time a music rack behind the bicycle is kicked into the face of Mother Goose, who then waggles her tongue.

A "Tammany Bank" is similar to the General Butler satirization. Boss Tweed in an armchair puts a coin in his vest pocket and nods approvingly.

The "Eagle and Eaglets" masterpiece offers an eagle tossing a coin into the nest, causing two small birds to rise and open their mouths.

The Civil War is memorialized in numerous shooting episodes, marksmen, and an artillery officer stolidly firing pennies out of a mortar into the open side of a blockhouse.

One might question the value to small children of several of the exhibits: a boy robbing a bird's nest; several presumably considered amusing in coins popping into open mouths; and one, particularly, of a Negro mammy feeding a baby in her lap with a penny on a spoon. The child swallows the coin, kicks lustily while Mammy nods her head.

These may have beguiled little folk up to the '90's but are dull fare nowadays except to antiquarians. For this "streamlined day," for example, the bank has a nickel oval home bank in which the youngster of 1939 can insert $6 world of quarters, $3 worth of dimes, $1 worth of nickels, and $10 in half-dollars — with an aperture in the back for stuffing in bills. The metal "take" is $20—but with no second-rate vaudeville.

E. B. T.

Millionth Motorist To Get Fountain Pen

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 3

If the State Highway Department encounters a terrific traffic jam a couple of weeks hence down at the Greenwich end of the Merritt Parway—and it rather expects it will—it can blame only itself.

That's because the millionth motorist to pass through the Parkway toll gates (and pay his dime) is going to get a "real nice" fountain pen as a remembrance.

The fountain pen, inscribed "Millionth Fare, Merritt Parkway Toll," will be the personal gift of Highway Commissioner William J. Cox who hopes to be on hand to make the presentation.

Department officials said that as the day draws near a lot of motorists might drive down Greenwich way just to have a chance at the pen, thus causing something of a traffic tie-up.

Bus Line Strike Ties Up Service Out of Boston

A strike of bus drivers and other employees at the Boston terminal of the New England Greyhound Lines today prevented operation of the line from this city to New York, Portland, Maine, and other points. Passengers were placed on trains or other bus lines.

The walkout, which began at 7:30 a. m., was called as a protest against the recent discharge of two drivers. Company officials said the men had been discharged for speeding. An additional charge of failing to stop his bus at a railroad crossing also was placed against one of the men, the company said.

At noon, Union officials said 75 drivers and 15 terminal employees had joined the walkout. Although service into Boston was not immediately affected, drivers who arrived here today refused to take their vehicles out again, the Union said.

Paul C. Johnson, Vice-President of the firm, said all strikers would be discharged. He termed the walkout illegal, and said he intended to engage substitute drivers to restore service, possibly late today. The Company is under contract to the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of which the strikers are members.

'El' Trustees Defy Fin Com Move for Probe

A test case in the courts to determine whether the Boston Finance Commission has the statutory right to investigate the Boston Elevated Railway loomed today as the public trustees of the "El" voted "not to recognize the asserted right" of the Commission to make the proposed probe.

The test case in the courts would come, it appeared, after the "El" trustees have refused necessary information to the Finance Commission, or their books and records.

At present, no actual issue has arisen between the Finance Commission and the "El," said Robert E. Cunniff, Secretary of the Commission, because the Company has not yet refused information.

"If and when they refuse, then the issue will be raised," Mr. Cunniff said. No legal action would be taken by the Finance Commission until that time, he indicated. But that the issue ultimately would be carried to the courts seemed certain by the tenor of the trustees' statement.

Bridges Defends New Hampshire On Power Rates

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire said today that Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, who criticized New Hampshire electric rates recently, should "pay some attention to improving conditions in his home State."

Comparing the extent of utilization of electricity in the two States, Senator Bridges said 90 per cent of his State's homes had electric service and 20 per cent of Mississippi's homes had service.

"What a contrast," he remarked.

Over two thirds of New Hampshire farms were electrified, he added, while only 10 per cent of Mississippi farms had electricity.

Mr. Rankin had charged an "alliance of power and politics" was responsible for giving New Hampshire the next highest electric rates in the country.

Mr. Bridges, critic of the Tennessee Valley Authority of which Mr. Rankin is a strong advocate, declared "Rankin's liberality is confined largely to raiding the U. S. Treasury for funds contributed largely by other states than his own."

The Senator referred to Mr. Rankin's vote against the Wage-Hour Act and declared that average wages in 1937 in New Hampshire were $977 a year while in Mississippi they were $573. "Certainly some of his liberality should be utilized in raising the wage level for the underpaid people of his State," Mr. Bridges said.

Vice-Presidency For Gov. Murphy?

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 3 (AP)—Gov. Francis P. Murphy was officially presented to the country today as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Vice-President in 1940.

The presentation was made in a five-page statement giving a digest of national problems and issues, a biographical sketch of the Governor, and a description of his record as Chief Executive. The statement was issued over the signature of Paul George Karkavelas, Chairman of the Strafford County Young Republican Clubs and a Councilman of the New England Young Republicans.

The statement said Murphy for Vice-President Clubs would be formed throughout this and other states.

State Revenue Rise Is Nearer, Plan Reveals

Massachusetts Ways and Means Committee shows how $30,000,000 more may be expected.

BULLETIN

A conference committee of the two houses of the Massachusetts Legislature recommended today an increase in the dog-race tax from a flat 3½ per cent to a graduated tax of 4 per cent on betting receipts up to $75,000 a night, and of 5½ per cent on nightly receipts of $75,000 or more.

Efforts of the Massachusetts Legislature to find sufficient revenue to avoid substantial increases in local real estate taxes throughout the State this year and next, were advanced considerably this afternoon when the House Ways and Means Committee made public a program expected to raise $30,000,000 of additional funds.

The program not only carried the approval of many of the Republican leaders of the House of Representatives, but, with exception of one item, won unofficial indorsement of a caucus of Republican House members to which it was immediately submitted. G. O. P. leaders expressed confidence the program—the third to which they have given serious consideration—would be adopted.

The program, which is expected to raise $12,325,000 this year and $17,450,000 next year, thus balancing the State's first biennial budget, would consist of:

Items of Taxation

An increased dog tax of unspecified amount, yielding revenue in addition to the above total.

An increased tax on hard liquors and sparkling wines to yield $350,000 this year and $2,000,000 next year.

A new tax of 2 cents a package on cigarettes, to yield $1,750,000 this year and $7,000,000 next year.

An increase of the surtax rate from 10 to 15 per cent on income taxes for 1939, yielding $6,000,000, and continuation of the tax at a lowered rate of 10 per cent in 1940, yielding another $4,000,000.

Use of $4,000,000 from the inheritance tax of the Edward H. R. Green estate in 1939, and $1,000,000 in 1940.

An increase in inheritance tax rates, yielding $225,000 this year and $450,000 next year.

A reduction in the basic exemption of State income taxes from $2,000 to $1,400 leaving the additional family exemptions the same, to be effective only on income taxes paid in 1940 and yielding $3,000,000 in that year only.

Abridged Edition

The broad program is really an abridged edition of the 10-point $50,000,000 revenue program submitted to the Legislature early in the year by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. From the Saltonstall program, the Ways and Means Committee have eliminated, for example, the proposed increase in the gasoline tax and the increased rate on the income tax.

Its submission to the G. O. P. caucus this afternoon was taken as final evidence that the Committee has scrapped the modified sales tax plan put forward a few weeks ago by Speaker Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston.

Reduced Deficit

The plan, if adopted, will result in reduction of the State deficit for this year to $17,675,000 and for 1940 to $15,550,000. But the Legislature already has arranged to distribute $9,600,000 each year to the cities and towns from the gasoline tax funds, and so the net burden on the cities and towns is thus reduced to $8,075,000 for 1939 and to $5,950,000 for 1940.

When the lowered income tax exemption, to which some of the Republican legislators expressed opposition, is subtracted also, the net burden for 1940 is further cut to $2,950,000.

The new program was made public as Governor Saltonstall was serving notice that he intended to insist on enactment of an increased dog-race tax, despite the three-day deadlock between the two Houses over the amount to which the pari-mutuel tax should be raised. A third conference committee met to seek a compromise on the dog-race tax as a separate conference committee was named to adjust differences between Senate and House bills raising the tax on hard liquor. The two tax measures are the only ones actually acted upon by the Legislature so far.

Baldwin to Cross Nation, Booming Nutmeg State

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 3—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, being boomed in his home state for the Republican vice-presidential nomination in 1940, starts on a transcontinental trip in a few days that will give citizens of some other states a chance to meet the vigorous young chief executive of the Nutmeg State.

The Governor and his family leave Aug. 10 to attend the Connecticut Day celebration at the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco Aug. 14. On the surface it is a combined official visit and a vacation trip.

Several stops will be made between Hartford and San Francisco, however—one, for instance, to call on William Allen White in Kansas. All along the line Governor Baldwin will find opportunities to "sell" Connecticut and the program he has inaugurated here. Perhaps, say supporters of the Governor, the interest of a national audience will be turned toward the Connecticut program.

Simply stated, the Baldwin plan is this: Balance the budget; keep taxes down; economize; encourage business; and at the same time create good relations with labor. The result, the Governor hopes, will be an inducement to industries to locate in Connecticut, a resulting increase in employment and the return of the "good jobs" for which the Governor has said repeatedly there are no substitutes.

The budget has been balanced and taxes have been kept down. The Governor has applied the pressure on state departments for economy. If the program works, and business picks up noticeably in Connecticut, the Governor's backers see limitless possibilities in the leadership of a national recovery program.

The Governor has said that his interests lie wholly in Connecticut, that he is not a candidate for any national office. Yet a Connecticut business boom for which the Governor is working would inevitably focus the national spotlight on him.

* * *

Cream Prices

The price of cream went up in Connecticut August 1. Blaming the dry weather, Milk Administrator S. McLean Buckingham announced an advance of two cents a half pint in retail prices. The price to producer went up correspondingly. Yet in spite of dry weather, Manager Ken Geyer, of the Connecticut Milk Producers Association, reported no appreciable falling off in supplies of milk. Production was higher than a year ago.

Saltonstall Reveals Works Fund Low

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today he had been notified of a "striking lack of funds"—$250,000 remaining out of a budget appropriation of $3,600,000—with which to carry on the work of the Public Works Department. He said an appropriation of "several millions" may be necessary to carry on the work.

The Governor immediately summoned into conference John W. Beal, newly appointed Public Works Commissioner who was appointed to the office on the ousting of former Commissioner William F. Callahan; Christian Herter, Speaker of the House; and Joseph Cotton, President of the State Senate.

The budget appropriation was intended to finance maintenance work until Nov. 30. The Governor indicated there might be difficulty in matching Federal 50-50 grants for road work.

Feeney Takes Ruling On Betting Breakage To Track Offices

Losing no time in applying the Supreme Judicial Court's decision last Friday in his case involving computation of "breakage" in paying horse and dog track bets, John F. Feeney of Cambridge proceeded to the offices of the Eastern Racing Association this morning to demand a pay-off on a $2 bet which he made on April 30, 1938. According to the track's figuring there was $2.40 due him—but under the method established by the court decision, the sum should have been $2.50.

Mr. Feeney refused to accept less than the larger figure for his winnings.

The court ruling, it was explained, was sent to the State Racing Commission which referred it in turn to the State Attorney General's Department—which has as yet taken no action in the matter. Meanwhile the Racing Commission has instructed the tracks to proceed with the old system, pending a report from the Attorney General.

Earl F. Gibson, Vice-President of the Eastern Racing Association, operators of the Suffolk Downs track, referred Mr. Feeney to the Association's counsel, the State Street law firm of Innes, Cotrell and Myron.

Mr. Feeney indicated this morning, however, that he did not intend to consult with this firm but would probably, instead, make a complaint against the track officials in East Boston Municipal Court tomorrow.

Saltonstall's Cowboy Hat

Governor Leverett Saltonstall was today the recipient of a 10-gallon cowboy hat presented by a delegation from Colorado to the National Convention of Disabled Veterans of the World War. A. R. Irby, Colorado State Commander of the D. V. A. made the presentation which was accompanied by an invitation to attend the 1942 convention of the organization in Denver.

More Power Predicted For Small Town Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 3—The time is not far off when the small town daily or country weekly will hold a more powerful position than the large metropolitan newspaper, Herschel Brickell, for 20 years a staff member and literary editor of the New York Post, prophesied today.

At the University of New Hampshire is a staff member of the Writers' conference, Brickell chatted about his favorite subject. The metropolitan papers are rapidly declining in number due to added costs of production and reduction of advertising, he pointed out, which means that in a large city the policies of the press are dictated by but one or two men. "This is an unhealthy situation in our democracy," Brickell said.

On the other hand, the writer pointed out, the small paper makes friends with the community and has gained in popularity by including many hometown names in its columns. "It is more of a democratic idea and folks gain more confidence in the paper."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

For Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy this afternoon and tonight, probably with occasional showers; Friday decreasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature; moderate southerly winds shifting into the northwest during Friday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Showers tonight followed by generally clear Friday. Cooler in the interior Friday.

Vermont: Showers this afternoon and possibly early tonight. Cooler in North portion tonight. Friday fair and cooler.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight. Friday partly cloudy, cooler in the interior preceded by showers on the southeast coast.

Rhode Island and **Connecticut:** Showers tonight. Friday generally fair, not so warm in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southerly winds shifting to northwest on Friday, showers tonight, clear on Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	75	Minneapolis	61	81
Bermuda	81	86	New Orleans	76	90
Chicago	69	86	New York	75	84
Denver	61	87	Norfolk	78	88
Helena	57	88	Philadelphia	74	89
Kansas City	65	91	St. Louis	72	86
Los Angeles	70	83	San Francisco	57	62
Miami	76	92	Washington	76	90

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 3.
B—Maximum, Aug. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:10 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Friday, 2:22 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:33 p. m.

N. E. Welcomes Showers; More Promised Tonight

New England, in common with other sections east of the Mississippi, enjoyed refreshing showers last night and yesterday, and Greater Boston may expect occasional showers tonight, with decreasing cloudiness tomorrow, according to the Boston Weather Bureau.

The official thermometer, which stood at 68 degrees at 7:30 a. m today, climbed to 80 shortly after noon. With moderate southerly winds, shifting to northwest tomorrow, not much change in temperature is expected.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Society Lawyer," with Walter Pidgeon, Virginia Bruce and Leo Carrillo. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Back Door to Heaven," with Aline MacMahon, Stuart Erwin, and Patricia Ellis. 1:30, 5:05, 8.

State and Orpheum—
Holding Over "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker and Fay Holden. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson and Tom Neal. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10. State: 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Uptown—
"Susannah of the Mounties," with Shirley Temple. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "Kid From Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and Joan Blondell. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Repertory—
"Gateway," with Don Ameche and Arleen Whelan. Also The Marx Brothers in "Room Service." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Straight Place and Show," with the Ritz Bros. Also "Ride a Crooked Mile," with Frances Farmer.

Coolidge Corner—
"Captain Fury," featuring Brian Aherne. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. Also "The Family Next Door." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "The Gorilla," with the Ritz Bros. Also "Susannah of the Mounties," featuring Shirley Temple.

Trans-Lux—
Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "The Champ." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also Joel McCrea in "Youth Takes a Fling." 12:50, 2, 5, 8:10.

Normandie—
"Rose of Washington Square," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Al Jolson. Also "Gracie Allen Murder Mystery."

Tremont—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Also "Great Man Votes," featuring John Barrymore. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
Holding over James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Night Work," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

University—
Irene Dunne in "Invitation to Happiness." 2:55, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Bridal Suite," with Annabella. 1:35, 4:55, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. Also "The Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour of the Isle of Jamaica," "Radio Hams," "The World of Science," "We Want Our Mummy," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade," "Color-Tour to Colombia," "Dark Magic," "Irish Linen," "There Goes Rusty," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield, the Lane Sisters and Gale Page. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40. Also Captain Fury," with Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Scollay: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Second Fiddle," with Sonja Henie. Also "The Zero Hour."

B. K. O. Boston—
Anne Nagel and Warren Hull in "Should a Girl Marry?" 9:40 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:35, 6:55, 9:15. Also "Outside These Walls," with Dolores Costello and Michael Whalen. 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 3:25, 5:45, 8:05, 10:35.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Henry Fonda as "Young Mr. Lincoln." Also "Lucky Night," with Myrna Loy and Robert Taylor. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien and John Payne in "Indianapolis Speedway." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Waterfront," featuring Gloria Dickson and Dennis Morgan. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

Music

Longy School of Music
Program of selections from Handel and Bach. Open House Concert 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. Open to the public without charge. 4:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour in Greek Art by Miss Jastrow. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by the Commonwealth Federal Band. William Barrington Sargent, conductor. 12 noon.

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Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter Five

"You poor darlings," cried Mrs. Post, taking all the McGilvrays in at one glance, as well as the makeshift furniture, the bed of straw, the clam shell plates along the sideboard, the weather-stained shed, the curtain at the unglazed window and the mended place in Kate's striped dress. Her observation recorded Ellen in an enormous apron standing on a block of wood to make her tall enough to stir a pot of beans on the back of the stove, Michael's tousled head with the curl that came down in his eyes, Patsy clinging to Timothy's knees.

"You poor dear children," she repeated, "living alone in this hovel. You were quite right to bring me, Jonathan. I'll see that room is made at the orphanage at once. We'll have them safe in an institution before night falls."

"Oh, no, ma'am." Kate started to explain but Johnny broke in hurriedly, "They won't want to leave their house, ma. It's a fine house! Look! There's hepaticas in the red glass mug, and the fire burning in the stove. They cook things and then they have picnics!"

"Look at my hen!" Timothy urged. "Her name's 'Columbia.'"

"How long have you been living in this place, my dear?" Mrs. Post directed the question to Kathleen.

"We came off the sail ship, the Great Washington, last Tuesday. It sits with masts lowered by the shore at the Battery."

"You came all the way up here from the Battery? The whole length of the city? Astonishing! But you won't be exposed to such hardship again. The orphanage will see that you are given the best of care." Mrs. Post was all beneficence.

"But we're not orphans!" Kathleen took Patsy in her arms.

A Question of Definition

"They're not orphans, ma." Johnny's voice had grown shrill with anxiety. "Their father missed the boat in Ireland, and they have to wait for him here. I just wanted you to help them find Mr. McGilvray."

"I understand, darling. But the whole thing's impossible. Five children in a foreign country keeping house in a toolshed!"

"It isn't a foreign country, ma'am. It's America," Kathleen pleaded.

"I'll see that a carry-all is sent for you to ride in, and a cart for your things."

Johnny put his hand on his mother's arm.

"Let's go, ma. The McGilvrays will manage without us."

Kathleen smiled at the boy gratefully. "That would be best," she said. "And thank you very much, ma'am."

But the children had not considered Mrs. Post's sense of duty.

"Nonsense, Jonathan." She shook her head firmly. "I wouldn't sleep a wink tonight unless I had seen these little strangers cared for. I don't know what you're objecting to. It's a very nice orphanage. Or they could go back to this sail ship—you say it is still in port, I believe?"

A helpless and hopeless silence descended on the little room. It was broken by Timothy who stood in the half-closed door.

"Listen!" he cried. "I heard a whistle in the tunnel! That steam train that went by this morning. Sure and I think it's coming back again!"

The Captain to the Rescue

The train! The feeling of utter frustration fell from Jonathan. If the train were really coming, then the Captain would be on it. A man like the Captain who had adventures of his own would understand the McGilvrays. The Captain would explain everything to his mother. And his mother would take the advice of Captain Jones. Without a word he ran outdoors and scrambled down through the bushes onto the track, where the oncoming engine could be heard roaring and rattling.

Johnny waved his cap and shouted. The Captain peered around the bulky boiler, blinking a little in the strong daylight so dazzlingly bright after the darkness of the tunnel. A puff of woodsmoke all but enveloped the engine, then it cleared away, trailing backward like a kite tail, past the flat car that held the wood box and past the painted coaches.

The Captain recognized Johnny and waved a gloved hand in surprised and courteous greeting. Johnny shouted again and the Captain abruptly pulled his lever and jerked at the brakes and the train came to a noisy standstill.

"Smart little craft!" the Captain called proudly as Johnny ran toward him. "And knows her master already!"

But the boy had no time for the wonders of railway travel.

"Could you stop off and come with me for a moment? The McGilvrays, they live in that little house—you can see the smoke from their chimney—Ma doesn't want them to stay there."

"Mrs. Post? Here in the wilderness?" The Captain looked at the rural scene in surprise.

"I brought her to see Kathleen and the rest of them. The McGilvrays came from Ireland and Ma wants to put them in the orphanage, but they most particularly don't want to go, because they're waiting for their father."

"What do you want me to do?"

"I thought if you could come and explain to my mother—you've had so many adventures yourself—"

"A few to be sure," the Captain fingered the lever of the engine thoughtfully. "I suppose rightly I oughtn't leave my engine. I've a number of passengers on this down trip, but I'll put a bit of wood in the firebox to keep the steam up, and step back to the coaches and make my apologies to the travelers and be with you in a minute. I've had some dealings with the Irish in my time. I know the fearless sort they are. And if there's a father, they can't be suitable subjects for an orphanage." The Captain was a precisionist—a great stickler for rules. This characteristic of his served the McGilvrays well at the moment.

"The father plays bag-pipes," said Johnny when the Captain rejoined him. "His name is Patrick McGilvray. He's really a writer—a newspaper man. He's sure to come and find them."

"He sounds a little unreliable—and yet there is a charm about this Patrick McGilvray."

"You believe he'll come don't you, Captain?"

A Piece of Statesmanship

"There's a chance. Has anyone written to Ireland? It should be done at once." They had come in sight of the cabin. "Is this the place? Scarcely a mansion. Yet I should think the children might stay here until a letter comes in answer. After all, I'll be passing twice a day—" Captain Jones looked back at the railway track, at the puffing engine and the three painted coaches.

"And you will persuade my mother?"

"Your mother, Jonathan, will take some persuading—" the Captain brushed a fleck of dust off his lapel. "She is a very noble woman and not easily put off her duty. But then you told me the little family is Irish—and the Irish can be obstinate, too!"

It was his idea that Kathleen should send a letter back to Ireland to ask news of her father. Mrs. Post consented to defer all talk of an institution until some answer could be had from Patrick McGilvray or those who might have heard of him.

It was a concession made only on the Captain's strong advice and then not without reluctance. But he convinced her that the orphan asylum was meant obviously for orphans; that the Corporation for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents (of which she was a trustee) was equally inappropriate; that the Female Benevolent Society for the Relief and Instruction of the Sick Poor could not be expected to harbor five unusually healthy children; that not one of the benevolent and moral institutions in which she took so great an interest fitted the needs of the McGilvrays—and then he neatly brought forth the suggestion of the letter.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

When Jonathan Post persuaded his mother to drive to the far reaches of New York City, above Twenty-third Street, to see what she could do to help the McGilvray children, he had forgotten her talent for taking things in hand. Johnny had met Timothy McGilvray at school. Timothy, his sister Kathleen and three younger children had arrived in New York from Ireland only a few days before. They had taken refuge in a shanty to escape from ship's officers who wanted to take them back to Ireland, their father having absent-mindedly let the boat sail without him.

Photograph by courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City

Sunflowers—A Study in Light and Shade

Claude Monet, unlike many artists, was not inspired by form, although he achieved it, as the vitality and beauty of these flowers show. His was the inspiration of light, a never ceasing effort to catch on canvas the atmosphere in which his subjects existed. Monet belonged to the Group called Impressionists, although the word impressionist was first used reproachfully by a critic of his picture, "An Impression of a Sunrise."

To express these "impressions," Monet had a technical knowledge of colors and pigments. Upon close examination, his pictures reveal streaks and dabs of pigment placed accurately as regards tone and value. This picture of "Sunflowers" helps us to understand what he was endeavoring to do.

Because Monet knew color in terms of light and shade, that is, that all color has its relative value in degrees of light, he was able to express form. But he wished to do more than this. He wanted to express light. He discovered that, viewing his paintings from the proper distance—across the room, for example—the little dabs of pigments, exactly placed, reproduce the shape of the objects, the color in the shadows, and because of the rough surface of the pigments, the effect and quality of light.

The sunflowers, with varied colored pigments in juxtaposition to the yellow tones, the blues and greens in the foliage and shadows, and the glowing red cloth with its green border, are, in themselves, a study of pure color and the relation of one tone to another, all expressing form and light. For the Impressionists were the first to discover that shadows were not gray or brown but green, blue, violet, or some other hue.

Soon after this picture was painted, Monet moved to a delightful retreat in the little village of Giverny half way between Paris and the sea. The house looked out upon a superb garden, where he lovingly tended his flowers and watched them change from season to season. His was an artist's garden, not a horticulturist's. Here was brilliance in the warm sunlight and iridescence of color to enjoy.

Later he developed a water garden to mirror the sky and the surrounding trees and decorated its surface with water lilies. Giverny was a place of refuge for him where he studied and painted the gardens and landscapes in all their variation. His later works are more subtle statements of atmosphere, of the delicacy and wonderful beauty of coloring under different lights and seasons, but here in the "Sunflowers" we have all the strength, freshness, and spontaneity of a new idea.

Each group makes its particular contribution. The Impressionists had a real love of nature and joy in it. This discovery of color and light paved the way for later developments, in which it was applied with a more defined feeling for structure and design and was the forerunner of the expression of pure color and light in the modern decoration of our time.

How to Take Better Movies

By Alice Chauncey

The owner of a movie camera has within his grasp a wonderful means for giving entertainment to friends. Yet these shows, even when the pictures themselves are good, are often tiresome to watch, simply because the movie-maker has not used his camera to the best advantage.

The fault is a common one among amateurs, but is happily soon rectified. Let the photographer plan his pictures before he takes them, and he will be surprised at the improvement in the entertainment value of his show.

Even the simplest family pictures should be thought out before a frame is exposed. When we write or even read a book, we do not begin with chapter 10, then jump to chapter 3, and after that to 15!

Although in the professional movies, pictures are usually photographed in a seemingly haphazard way in order to take all the scenes requiring a certain set whilst it is set up, yet, before "shooting," every picture has been planned down to the smallest detail.

But in the case of the average amateur movie what do we find? It usually goes something like this: "Oh, that's baby at the sea! And that's our new cat! There's the Monument—it shows where the fire of London stopped. That's sister's new house on Long Island."

That is skipping about our book, isn't it? But I hear someone say, "How can I plan when I don't know what is going to happen?" You may not know for certain, but you can generally guess fairly correctly what is likely to take place and on that you can base your story.

A Pose or Two Will Help

Let us suppose the family is starting out in the car for a holiday. First the car comes round to the front door. Then the door opens and the suitcases are carried out. At this point many fine possibilities present themselves. Father may try to carry too many things at once, and gets stuck in the doorway—even if he doesn't I am sure he will be only too glad to oblige, and think how amusing it will look on the screen! There will be rugs, pails, fishing rods, golf clubs, and last, but not least, the dog. Plenty of funny pictures here if you think them out. Little sister may trip over a corner of the rug, and if, for once, she manages to escape it, get her to trip specially for you!

Remember, above all, to keep your story going. Even if it is only the family squeezing into the car there is nevertheless a story. Show a close-up of the baggage piled like a mountain on the drive, and if there is anything outstanding about it specialize on this point and think up a funny title to explain it. Show father's effort to get everything into the car, and the way he ropes things on. Show mother coming out of the house and someone running after her with the baby who was nearly left behind! Think up these incidents, just as I have, and interest the family in coöperating.

Remember Your Scenario

There will also be unrehearsed incidents. Be ready for these, for they may prove to be the best. But plan all you can before you set out to take a picture. When, afterward, you see the result on the screen, you will be delighted with the result. Should a picture, which you need for a link in the story, fail, you may be able to retake it with the help of the person concerned. Always take your pictures, however, with a scenario written out, or clearly in mind.

Another rule, equally important, is to take plenty of close-ups. Do not always stand at the same distance from your subject, but vary it. A good close-up would be a picture taken as near as possible of a luggage label, with your destination clearly written on it. This will do instead of a title, for it will tell everyone where the family is going. Then, perhaps, you might take father's hand turning the front door key in the lock; it will give a note of finality to the departure.

If taken in this way, the films should be in fairly good order when they return from processing. Run them through on the screen and see where titles are necessary to make things quite clear, but see that you do not have too many titles. The pictures should mostly explain themselves.

You will not be able to show the whole course of your journey to the mountains or the sea. You can, however, give an impression of the distance covered, and of speed, by photographing the car wheels turning, and inserting this between pictures of signposts taken here and there along the road.

Now, you scenario writers, there is work for you to do! You will enjoy it, too, and so will your audience when they see the result of your labors.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Barbados; the farthest east of the islands of the West Indies, has issued a series of five stamps to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of its General Assembly. The stamps are the ½ p. green, 1 p. carmine, 1½ p. deep orange, 2½ p. ultramarine and 3 p. yellow brown. All stamps bear the same design—a view of the Assembly Chamber, and, on each side, portraits of King Charles I and King George VI. The mace, symbol of authority, is at the bottom.

Barbados was first mentioned during the early sixteenth century. The island became English by settlement, after the first settlers from England landed there in 1625 to 1627. A special stamp to commemorate the tercentenary of the settlement of the colony was issued in 1927. The portraits of King Charles I and King George V are shown in the design of that stamp, King Charles having ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland in 1625. The General Assembly met first in 1639.

George Washington's only journey abroad was to the island of Barbados. The house in Bay Street, Bridgetown, at which he and his brother Lawrence stayed, in November-December, 1751, is still shown to visitors. Bridgetown is the capital and the principal port of the island.

Stamps of Many Lands

Algeria has issued a set of seven airmail stamps. The three lower values show an airplane in flight over the coast; the other four values show an airplane over the African coast. Algeria has also issued five stamps to commemorate the Algerian part in the New York World's Fair.

Belgium has issued the Rubens Tercentenary commemoratives as semi-postals, the surtax realized in their sale being used for a fund to restore the old Rubens house into a permanent museum. On the 10c plus 5c. value is shown a view of the Rubens house; the 40c. plus 5c., a portrait of the sons, Albert and Nicholas; the 72c. plus 5c., Hercules Pavilion; the 1.00f. plus 25c., Rubens' second wife and her children; the 1.50 f. plus 25c., Rubens and his first wife; the 1.75 f. plus 25c., a portrait of Rubens; the 2.50 f. plus 2.50 f., The Velvet Hat; the 5.00 f. plus 5.00 f., "Descent from the Cross."

Cameroun has released the new pictorial set of twenty-nine postage and ten postage due stamps. The postage stamps are of four designs; the low values show the head of a native, the next higher group shows a waterfall in the Banyo district, the second higher values show a group of three African elephants, and the highest group pictures a native poling his canoe. The postage dues all show the same design, a figure holding a tablet which bears the value of the stamp.

Ecuador, in addition to the special sets of postage and airmail stamps in honor of the San Francisco International Exposition has issued a set in honor of the New York World's Fair.

France has issued several new stamps for various events. A special stamp overprint has been placed on the 90c. ultramarine "Peace"-type stamp for use of refugees from the Loyalist faction of Spain now in France. The overprint is a black letter "F" and refugees in the concentration camps are permitted to write two letters per month. A second special stamp, 70c. reddish brown, shows the Strasbourg Cathedral as it now stands, with its one restored spire. This cathedral was built in the fifteenth century and completed in 1439, five hundred years ago. A third stamp, 90c. blue green, commemorates the "The Oath of the Tennis Court" on June 28, 1780, an historic event prior to the revolution. The design of the stamp is taken from David's painting of the event. A fourth stamp, 90c. dark brown, commemorates the twenty-third anniversary of the battle of Verdun. The design shows one of the ancient gateways to the city with the bridge leading to it. A fifth stamp, 40c. plus 60c. in three colors, red brown, dark brown and purple, is a semi-postal the surtax from which is turned over to the Postal Museum fund. The design is a reproduction of "The Letter," a famous painting by Fragonard.

Above: Barbados stamp signalizing the tercentenary of the First Sitting of its General Assembly. Below: New United States issue, celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal

French Colonies postal sets have been issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the French Revolution. All show a reproduction of the Bastille from a painting by Ouvre. Five different values have been issued for each colony.

United States

A special 3-cent commemorative stamp will be issued by the United States government in honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into the United States. The new stamp will be printed in purple ink and the First Day sale is tentatively set for September 25, 1939. On a press imported from England, Stephen Daye, in 1639, produced "The Freeman's Oath," in a house of the first president of Harvard College. This first piece of printing produced in this country was largely in the interest of moral independence in voting and other civic duties. No copy of this first printing is known to exist today. The printing press is now in the Museum of Harvard University.

The Famous American series has now been selected by the United States government through the coöperation of various polls that have been conducted among philatelic societies, educational, business and patriotic groups. The series will consist of thirty-five separate stamps, five selections for each of seven different groups, authors, poets, artists, educators, inventors, composers, scientists.

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Skippers All

When You Shorten Sail, Also—Rules of the Road

By Arthur H. Baldwin

We are nearing the end of our sail now and as our pier looms up before us, we head for it.

We head for it, however, about two lengths down wind. Our aim will be to sail in until we are about parallel with the spot at the end of the pier which we left at the beginning of our sail. Then we will round the boat up into the wind and let her momentum carry her in. We do so.

We are sailing fast, however, so we put the tiller down hard. That move swings the boat around quickly and stops some of her way. We head for the end of the pier with our sails beating above our heads. But we still have too much way! So we simply slide past the corner of the pier and come gently to rest alongside the end.

Just as in shoving off, a sailboat must always end her sail by coming up into the wind.

Let me now say a few words about shortening sail. Your spread of canvas may be reduced in three ways. In running before the wind, if you find that you have too much sail, you may lower the mainsail. Most boats will sail quite well before the wind under jib alone. When close-hauled you may lower the jib.

A Lesson in Reefing

But the main way to shorten sail of course is by reefing. This you should always do when there is danger of a knock-down. To reef your mainsail, get the sail down. Take in one reef at a time. Fasten the first reef cringle or thimble to your boom fitting. Follow out along the line of reef points and belay the after cringle to the boom. Before you fasten it pull the sail flat.

Now roll up the sail that is between the boom and the first line of points and tie it down with the reef points. Tie these points, not around the boom, but around the foot of the sail. Make a neat job of it. Be sure that that part of the sail that is aft of the outhaul is rolled and tied in securely along the boom. If two reefs are to be tucked in, proceed with the second reef and tie it down exactly as you did the first.

Most jibs cannot be reefed, so that the only way you can reduce the size of that sail is to own two of them. Never sail with a jib that is too large. Too large a jib unbalances your sail area and gives your boat a bad lee helm, which means that you cannot bring the boat's bow up into the wind when you need to.

Speaking of shortening sail: What about the capsize? Suppose I didn't reef in time and received a knock-down?

Two Things to Avoid

Let's hope you don't, but if you ever do, remember this one thing—stick to your ship! Then scramble onto the side of your boat that is out of water (she'll not sink you know) and signal for help. If no one is about to come to your assistance, you may right your boat by simply getting your sail in close to the deck, stepping on the keel, and pulling her to an upright position. Then climb in and bail. But don't capsize—reef instead.

However, since we're on the subject of mishaps, here are two that must be avoided. They are—losing a man overboard, or yourself overboard. Losing a man overboard is bad because that man may not know how to swim, or he may not be able to swim. Whenever such a thing occurs, take it seriously. Throw the man a life ring at once. Then round up and come back to pick him up. Approach him carefully. Come up into the wind, but in doing so be careful not to run him down! And above all, through the complete rescue, be as deliberate and sensible as you can.

But if you go overboard yourself it is a different matter. Who is going to pick you up? You may have been alone! And the vessel will go right on sailing and leave you to enjoy yourself as best you may. So the great warning here is to learn to stay aboard. Watch your boom always. Stay in your cockpit. And never, under any circumstances, go in swimming without first anchoring and lowering your sails, even if there is no ripple on the whole ocean.

Know the Rights of Way

And now for the rules of the road. Fortunately, afloat, we have not yet come to the place where we have bad traffic tieups, at least not on most waters. Nevertheless, if you were to look in upon the start of a good many regattas, you might say that we were coming pretty close to it.

Yet few accidents occur at these regattas. Why? They don't occur simply because all skippers know the rules of the road, and if you are going to be a skipper you must know them too. These rules that follow pertain to sailing vessels only, and they are based on the right of way.

Here they are:

A. All sailing vessels have the right of way over all power craft. (This doesn't mean that you always get it. Watch out for the bigger ships!)

B. The close-hauled boat has the right of way over the boat that is running free.

C. The boat on the starboard tack has the right of way over the boat on the port tack.

D. When two boats are on the same tack, the boat to leeward has the right of way over the boat to windward.

E. A boat that is being overtaken has the right of way over the boat that is coming up from astern.

Obey these rules and there will be few collisions reported from your home waters. Racers will have to look into yacht club books for the more complicated racing rules.

This, fellows, brings us to the end of our voyage. Here's good sailing to you and many, many happy days afloat!

Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one for the best letter or essay chosen from those sent in by girls and boys from 15 to 17 years of age; one for the best submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 14 years of age and one for the best sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet. Manuscripts submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years old should be from 200 to 300 words. Those submitted by children under 12 years old should be from 150 to 200 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month will be considered as entries for the month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 The Boston Hour	Lucerne, Switzerland,	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
8:15 The Boston Hour	Music Festival; Arturo	Glen Miller's Orch.	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
8:30 "Here's Moore"	Toscanini, cond.	Glen Miller's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
8:45 "Here's Moore"	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
9:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
9:15 Console Reveries	Fred Hoey; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
9:30 Sports Rendezvous.	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
9:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
10:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	News commentator	Dinner Concert
10:15 M. Malneck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Luther-Layman Singers	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
10:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	Duke Ellington's Or.	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Jim Lewis's Orchestra
10:45 Sosnik's Orchestra	Duke Ellington's Or.	Dance Orchestra	dramatization	Legion speaker
11:00 Buddy Clark's	Francis E. Kelly, talk	Vallee Hour; Sheila Bar-	"Twentieth Century	Federal Housing talk
11:15 Musical Weekly	Francis E. Kelly, talk	rett; Gabby Hartnett;	Serenade"	Gordon Country Choir
11:30 "Serenade for	"It's Up to You"; Dale	John Barrymore in one-	"The First Offender";	"Mother's Musical Al-
11:45 Strings"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	act play; orch.	dramatization	bum
12:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	America's Lost Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
12:15 teur hour	phony Orch.; R. Siew-	"The Two Orphans"	Edwin C. Hill	"Smilin' Thru"
12:30 Major Bowes' ama-	art, cond.; Charlotte	America's Lost Plays:	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Smilin' Thru"
12:45 teur hour	Boerner, soprano	"The Two Orphans"	"Sinfonietta"	"Smilin' Thru"
1:00 Columbia Workshop	"1001 Wives"; dramatic	Music Hall; Bob Burns;	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Julie Wintz Orch.
1:15 Festival; drama	series	Melvin Douglas; Fay	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
1:30 "Viewpoints"	Grant Park Concert; Ar-	Helm; Emanuel Feur-	Concert Revue: Henry	News Service
1:45 "Adventures"	min Hand's Band	mann, cellist; orch.	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Martin Deane's Orch.
2:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	Tom Dorsey's Orch.
2:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Billy McDonald's Orch.
2:30 Bob Crosby's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Al Sack's Orchestra
2:45 Bob Crosby's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Garden talk; music	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local News; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 Bill Elliot, songs	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; musicale	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Shopping Service	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Life Can Be Beautiful	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Consumers' program	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Morin Sisters, songs	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Paul Allison, poems	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch, songs	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Harvey and Dell"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Musical program	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry Congress	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillybilly music	"Music and Manners"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; talk; musicale	Noonday Musicale	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	John Kiley, baritone
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	"Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"George and Dixie"	Piano soloist	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Music Festival from Bay-	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Hits and Encores"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	reuth, Germany	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Pages from the Clas-
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Women in the Making	"Betty and Bob"	Freddie Nagel's Orch.	sical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	of America"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Aquaplane Race	"Pages from the Clas-
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm School"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Sport comment	sical Album"
2:45 Rhythmaires; or.	"Rhythm School"	Betty Crocker	Sport reports	News Service
3:00 News Service	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Buffalo Summer	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
3:45 Theater	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Speaker; music	Fashions from Paris	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
4:15 "From the Gold	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Coast"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
4:45 "Blue Interlude"	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Serenade	"Silver Strings"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Ston Boys	Fred Hoey; musicale	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Fred Warings' Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 "Parker Family"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Tenor and Novachord	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 M. Loring, songs	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Bob Edge, sports	"Three Cheers"; vocal	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Under Western	North Shore Players:	Lucille Manners, so-	Address, Col. Thad	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra"
8:15 Skies"; variety	talks, drama	prano; Ross Graham,	Brown, P. C.	"Front Page Drama"
8:30 Johnny Green's Or.	"Don't Forget"; quiz	baritone; Frank Black's	WOR Symphony Orch.	Military Band
8:45 sketch	program	Orchestra; chorus	WOR Symphony Orch.	Magyar Serenaders
9:00 Raymond Paige, 99	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages from the Clas-
9:15 Men and a Girl	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	sical Album"
9:30 "First Nighter";	Robin Hood Dell Concert:	"Death Valley Days";	"Take a Note"; solo-	"Pages from the Clas-
9:45 dramatization	Sir Ernest MacDonald,	dramatic sketch	ists; orchestra	sical Album"
10:00 "Grand Central	conductor	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:15 Station"; drama	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Jose Martinez' Orch.
10:30 Robert L. Ripley	"Hollywood Ladder of	"America Unlimited"	Congressional Review	News Service
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Fame"; drama	Jan Savitt's Orch.	"Friday Promenade"	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Joe Brattain's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emory Deutch's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	The Majestics; orchestra
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emory Deutch's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	News Service

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 205 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1360kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Springfield—Week of Aug. 21, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester — Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Aug. 12, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 9 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury — Wednesdays, 10:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colón—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 4

1:00 WORL 920kc
1:00 WMEX 1500kc

Shortwave

6:00 W1XAL 15.13mc

Mill Migration Southward

(Continued from Page 1)

strictive are not found warranted by the commission.

The attraction of lower taxes that the South has been able to offer as an inducement to northern textiles may be at an end in many localities for "tax exemption periods must have expired" the commission held. Local taxes for relief in the South are lower than in the North, since the Federal Government provides a higher percentage. But in any case, said the Commission "available data are not sufficient to offer a satisfactory comparison between southern and northern tax burdens."

Labor Factor Favorable

In the field of labor relations and labor costs, the commission reported that since 1934 labor conditions—the number of strikes and the speed in settlement—have not only been the best in the history of the Commonwealth but comparably better than the labor record of the United States as a whole.

Another Massachusetts industry of less magnitude than cotton textiles or wools—the shoe trade—has migrated from the State on a larger scale in the actual number of removals. But it has not gone South. Maine and New Hampshire have been able to draw away 25 and 46 plants, respectively, while three have moved to Rhode Island, three to New York, one to Pennsylvania and one to Indiana, the commission found.

Shoes Another Story

While only a low percentage of the textile mills which closed in Massachusetts migrated, "something less than half" of the shoe factories which went out of business since 1929 left the State, the commission's study revealed.

Many of these factories which removed from the Commonwealth were on "an unstable basis." They produced women's shoes under excessive competition produced by constantly shifting styles and foreign enterprise. Consequently these factories "are constantly looking for lower costs and are very susceptible to inducements."

Whereas the shifting of the textile industry to the South resulted from special economic conditions (i. e. cheap labor, etc.) rather than from inducements such as tax exemption, the migration of the shoe industry has been on the opposite basis. For in some migrations of shoe plants to Maine and New Hampshire "inducements have clearly been offered and accepted."

A final factor which contributed to the decline of all types of industry in Massachusetts after 1923 was the failure of enterprises which in prosperous times had run "largely on momentum imparted to them by their founders" to compete under changed conditions. Observing that in many older establishments management sometimes tends to be less alert with the passage of time and has depended upon hired managers who lacked proprietary interest, the commission said:

"This is particularly true of Massachusetts where manufacturing dates back to early days and where industrial plants had as their heads outstanding characters in the life of the nation."

Roraback Name Is Defended At Waterbury Trial

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 3 (AP)—The name of Connecticut's late Republican "Boss," J. Henry Roraback, injected once again into the record of the Waterbury conspiracy trial, heightened interest today in the eight-months-old case, soon to go to the jury.

Defense Attorney George W. Crawford, excoriating in his summation a defendant who had testified for the State, branded Charles E. Williamson "the keeper of the legislative toll gate" who tried, by "subtle inference," to place responsibility for his activities onto Mr. Roraback.

Mr. Williamson, being tried by the court rather than the jury, has sat throughout the trial separated from the 19 other defendants who include Mayor Frank Hayes. All are charged with conspiracy to defraud Waterbury of over $1,000,000.

Mr. Williamson testified that he and Harry E. Mackenzie lobbied for Waterbury bills at two State legislative sessions and were paid $58,400, half of which was returned to former City Comptroller Daniel J. Leary, one of the accused.

But it was Mr. Williamson's testimony that Roraback knew about his and Mackenzie's activities in behalf of the Waterbury Democratic administration that drew the taunting fire of Mr. Crawford yesterday.

Mr. Mackenzie, who has pleaded guilty to conspiracy, and Mr. Williamson both were powerful Republican leaders in Fairfield County and Lieutenants of Roraback, who committed suicide two years ago.

Tarkington Drama Calls Communism 'Too Much Trouble'

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, Aug. 3 (AP)—Communism is just "too darned much trouble."

Thus Booth Tarkington dismissed the Soviet ideology in his newest dramatic effort, a subtle comedy called "Karabash," which was given its world première before a well-to-do audience in the Garrick Players' Summer Theater here.

Although the literary gentleman from the banks of the Wabash, who turned out his play as a modernization of his postwar, melodramatic tragedy, "Poldekin," disclaimed any attempt at moral-pointing, the conclusion was unmistakable that "a republic is the best practical form of government."

So the title-character, warmly portrayed by Harry Townes, discovered in his futile attempt to convert Americans with other Pogolians—people of a mythical country under Moscow's thumb.

Karabash figured that one of the most important things he learned was that: "In America, you don't preach revolution, you talk politics."

End of Free Milk For Reliefers Seen

Termination of free milk distribution to welfare recipients in Boston and Manchester, N. H., was set for the end of the week today as revision of milk marketing regulations called for charges of five cents to direct relief clients and seven cents to WPA workers for each quart of milk.

The new program was announced in Washington yesterday. Under it, state and local relief agencies bear the cost of processing the milk.

The revised program will be put into effect when bids on processing and distribution have been approved and accepted by welfare agencies.

State Tax Division Drops 21 Workers

Dismissal of 21 Deputy Assessors from the State Income Tax Division because of insufficient funds was approved by the Executive Council yesterday with Councillor Daniel H. Coakley (D) of Boston dissenting.

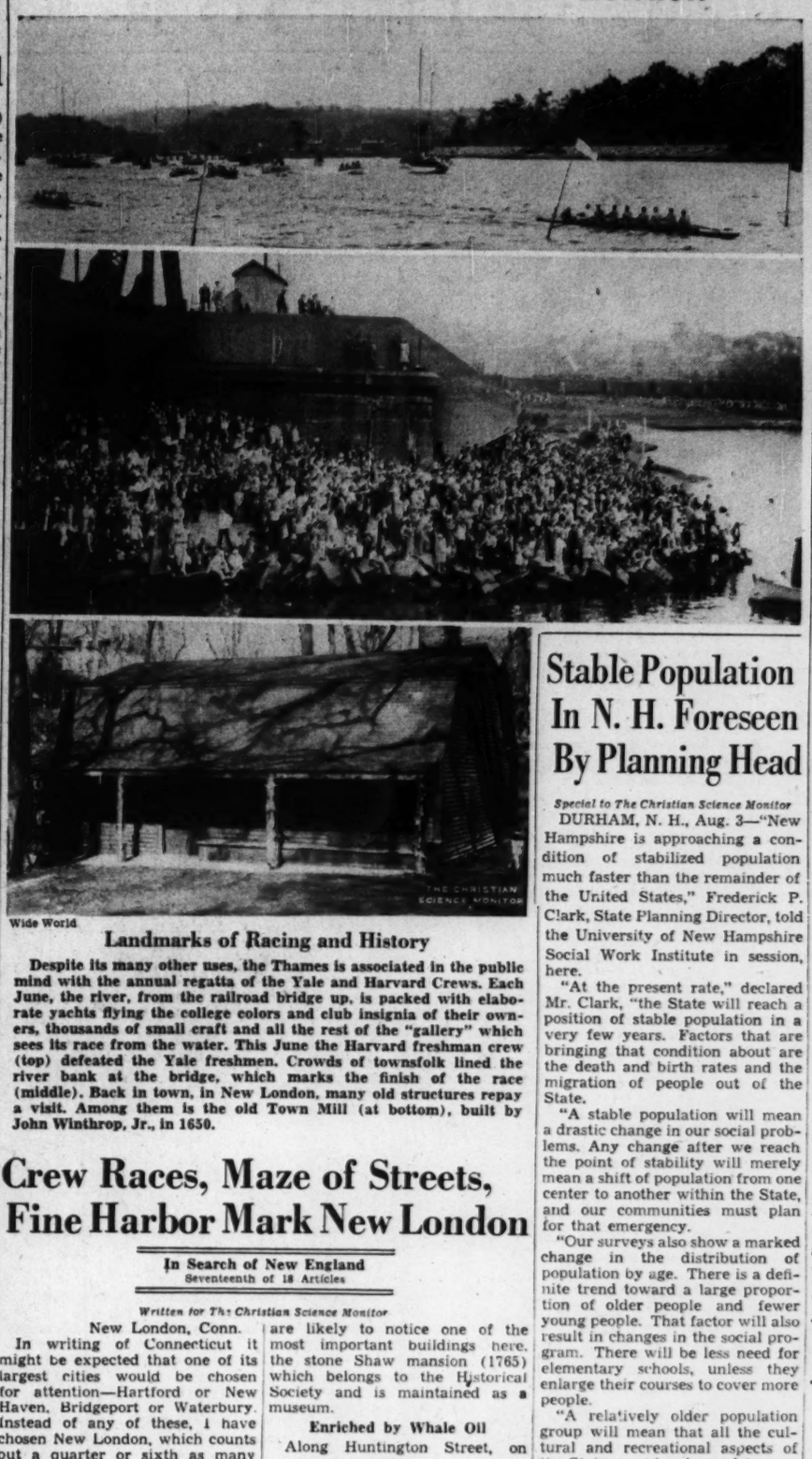
Meanwhile, responsibility for the removal of the 21 employees, appointees of former Governors Ely, Curley, and Hurley, was being dodged by two State and one private agency.

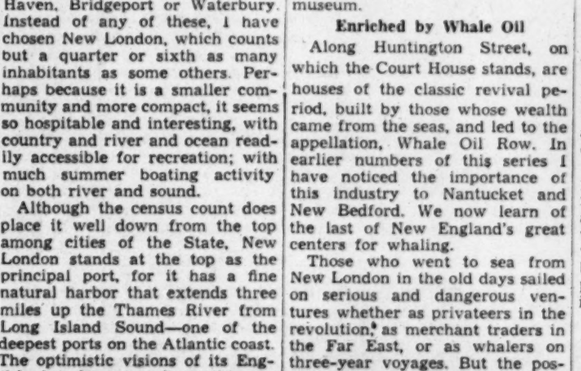
Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, attributed it to the Legislature and the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association. The Federation says that it merely pointed out to the Governor that the Division had more employees than the law provided, and the Governor said he only submitted to the Executive Council the list of names given him by Commissioner Long.

Band Concerts Scheduled For Metropolitan District

Band concerts have been scheduled by the WPA-MDC Division of Recreation for Sunday as follows: 3 to 5 p. m. Woburn City Band at Revere Beach, Sanford's Malden Band at Nahant Beach, Dolan's Band at Nantasket; 3:30 to 5:30 p. m., West Roxbury Post at Riverside Recreation Grounds, Captain John Drum Camp Band at Hoosicwhisick Pond, Bradley's Concert Band at Spring Street, Dedham, Pomped's Band at Winthrop Shore Reservation; also on Wednesday evening, 7:30 to 9:30 p. m., Winchester Post at Wakefield.

Thrills and Calm in New London





Wide World

Landmarks of Racing and History

Despite its many other uses, the Thames is associated in the public mind with the annual regatta of the Yale and Harvard Crews. Each June, the river, from the railroad bridge up, is packed with elaborate yachts flying the college colors and club insignia of their owners, thousands of small craft and all the rest of the "gallery" which sees its race from the water. This June the Harvard freshman crew (top) defeated the Yale freshmen. Crowds of townsfolk lined the river bank at the bridge, which marks the finish of the race (middle). Back in town, in New London, many old structures repay a visit. Among them is the old Town Mill (at bottom), built by John Winthrop, Jr., in 1650.

Crew Races, Maze of Streets, Fine Harbor Mark New London

In Search of New England
Seventeenth of 18 Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New London, Conn.

In writing of Connecticut it might be expected that one of its largest cities would be chosen for attention—Hartford or New Haven, Bridgeport or Waterbury. Instead of any of these, I have chosen New London, which counts but a quarter or sixth as many inhabitants as some others. Perhaps because it is a smaller community and more compact, it seems so hospitable and interesting, with country and river and ocean readily accessible for recreation; with much summer boating activity on both river and sound.

Although the census count does place it well down from the top among cities of the State, New London stands at the top as the principal port, for it has a fine natural harbor that extends three miles up the Thames River from Long Island Sound—one of the deepest ports on the Atlantic coast. The optimistic visions of its English founders, based on this remarkable natural advantage, may be surmised in their choice of its name and the thought that sometime it might become the American rival of Old London.

Settled by Winthrop

Those settlers were led by John Winthrop, Jr., son of the Massachusetts Governor, who laid out the town in 1646.

New London is the second smallest township in the State, about 3,500 acres in extent, about a tenth of which is occupied by Connecticut University, named a college until a few weeks ago. With some 30,000 population, it has several industries, such as silks, bedding, printing presses and other machinery.

The activities that a visitor finds most noticeable are naturally related to the sea, as the ranking of the harbor should lead one to expect.

The United States Coast Guard Academy has a large establishment a mile from the city's center to the north, with an active station at Fort Trumbull, about as far south. Half a mile from the Academy is a shipyard and marine railway, also such as a leading seaport might support. Just beyond is Riverside Park, along whose shore sightseers crowd to watch the Yale-Harvard boat races in June.

New England's Carnival Day

This event has been New London's gala day of the year for a long time, and the press of the East gives it much space in type and pictures. Not even the most highly colored record, in either phrases or photography, can more than suggest the extent and gaiety of scene, as the course is crowded for its whole length with motor and sailboats, the latter dressed from mast tip to stern and bowsprit with signal flags.

At the head of State Street, on Huntington, is the Court House (1784), an excellent gambrel-roofed example of Colonial type, with cupola. A dozen more notable buildings and historic spots are within the half mile radius from City Hall, the earliest structure being the Old Hempstead House (1645), although Old Town Mill built by Winthrop in 1650 is a close second. Motorists entering the city from the west on Route 1 are likely to notice one of the most important buildings here, the stone Shaw mansion (1765) which belongs to the Historical Society and is maintained as a museum.

Enriched by Whale Oil

Along Huntington Street, on which the Court House stands, are houses of the classic revival period, built by those whose wealth came from the seas, and led to the appellation, Whale Oil Row. In earlier numbers of this series I have noticed the importance of this industry to Nantucket and New Bedford. We now learn of the last of New England's great centers for whaling.

Those who went to sea from New London in the old days sailed on serious and dangerous ventures whether as privateers in the revolution, as merchant traders in the Far East, or as whalers on three-year voyages. But the possible profits were great enough to justify all the risks. Now the same port is noted as a yachting center, and those who sail from it take small risks, and mostly for pleasure, while financially there is no profit but large cost.

Carl Greenleaf Beede

Stable Population In N. H. Foreseen By Planning Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 3—"New Hampshire is approaching a condition of stabilized population much faster than the remainder of the United States," Frederick P. Clark, State Planning Director, told the University of New Hampshire Social Work Institute in session, here.

"At the present rate," declared Mr. Clark, "the State will reach a position of stable population in a very few years. Factors that are bringing that condition about are the death and birth rates and the migration of people out of the State.

"A stable population will mean a drastic change in our social problems. Any change after we reach the point of stability will merely mean a shift of population from one center to another within the State, and our communities must plan for that emergency.

"Our surveys also show a marked change in the distribution of population by age. There is a definite trend toward a large proportion of older people and fewer young people. That factor will also result in changes in the social program. There will be less need for elementary schools, unless they enlarge their courses to cover more people.

"A relatively older population group will mean that all the cultural and recreational aspects of the State must be changed to provide resources that are more interesting to older people. The field of social work will probably be altered to suit a more mature group of men and women.

"Another factor of our moving population is migration. Three-fourths of the State's communities are experiencing a loss of population by migration. The cities and towns do not feel the loss now, but when a condition of stable population is reached, it will make itself felt sharply."

Early Harvard Records

Public exhibits of early records of Harvard College, of original documents on the "Underground Railroad" for Negro slaves, and of poetry publications of the past quarter century, are now on view at the Widener Library of Harvard University.

Cambridge Mayor Gives Approval To Housing Plans

The service charge paid by the Federal Government on the Cambridge Housing Project is more than the revenue collected in taxes from owners of property made obsolete by age, Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge said Tuesday in revealing for the first time his approval of a Federal Housing Program in his city.

Mayor Lyons said he believed the Newtowne Court undertaking—one of the first Federal Housing projects in the country—had demonstrated that the erection of large modern apartments for common people is a complete success, in so far as Cambridge is concerned. He added he had not reached a definite conclusion as to the success of the country-wide program of low-cost housing.

Property values have increased in the combined business and residential area where the Newtowne Court apartments were built. Youth living in these improved environments, as compared with the old, have shown that they become better citizens. He urged immediate acceptance of a federal grant of $4,000,000 for more housing to put men to work.

Right Recreation For Youth Urged

Suitable recreational facilities for youth as a further check on crime are seen as necessary by Prof. Wilbur I. Gooch, Associate Professor of Education in Boston University's Summer Session.

Asserting that the so-called Charlestown loopers steal automobiles and race madly through the streets "as a result of boredom and a desire for thrills" Professor Gooch declared that this and other crimes committed by boys could be eliminated if an adequate program of leisure time activities were available.

"Lack of proper recreation is one of the causes of crime," Professor Gooch said. "Street corner gangs have a bad effect on youth because they are usually under bad influence. Boys aren't born with criminal instincts. They learn through association, congregation, assembling and planning, usually at street corners and back alleys."

Whereas the old idea about recreation was negative—something to keep youth out of trouble—the modern conception is positive, giving young people initiative and an opportunity to make their own decision, according to Professor Gooch.

Live out-of-doors this August

August						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	..	..

Plan ahead this sunny Summer month.

Enjoy New England's beaches, its lakes, its charming countryside. Go places. Do things. See people.

Plan ahead by calendar. Then telephone ahead to friends you may visit — telephone to make plans, to make sure of reservations.

Out-of-town calls are especially cheap evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

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Boston—The Weirs (L. Winnipesaukee), $4.35

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Boston—The Weirs (L. Winnipesaukee), $4.90

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5.50x17	13.20	9.24	6.50x16	17.40	12.18
5.50x19	14.10	9.87	7.00x16	19.75	13.83

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,026,530
1939 volume to date 128,442,355
1938 volume to date 157,327,223

Leading Issues Up Fractions To 2 Points or More

NEW YORK, Aug 3 (AP) — The rallying swing persisted in today's stock market and favorites added fractions to 2 points to Wednesday's advance. There were isolated gains of 3 or so and new highs for the year were plentiful.

The pace was fastest in the forenoon, slowing near the final hour as profit taking shaved top marks in many cases. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 shares.

Rails, steels, motors and specialties were among the principal movers. The buoyant utilities of yesterday, however, inclined to take a rest.

As in the preceding session, brokers attributed the more cheerful speculative sentiment partly to the latest conservative shift of Congress in shelving the administration's lending and spending bills and curtailing the outgo of funds elsewhere. Business news continued hopeful and the recess of the British Parliament was interpreted as meaning lessening of war worries.

Among ascending stocks were Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, Safeway Stores, General Motors, Eastern Airlines, Celanese, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, Westinghouse, du Pont, U. S. Gypsum, Public Service of N. J., and J. I. Case.

Pointing upward in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas, Bell Aircraft and Nehi Corp.

Rail Loans Advance

Rail loans blazed the trail for an advancing bond market today.

Most in demand were carriers —Baltimore & Ohio, for instance —which have been given a chance to revise their debt structure by recent congressional action.

At the start of the last hour fractional gains were plentiful and many had gotten up 1 to 2 points. Favorites included Baltimore & Ohio refunding 5s of '95, 1st 4s of '48 and convertible 4½s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Atlantic Coast Line 5s, Southern Railway General 6s and N. Y. Central 4½s.

Also singled out by buyers were Consolidated Oil 2¾s and Studebaker 6s.

U. S. Governments dawdled along showing minor price variations either way.

Japanese issues were sold in the foreign division while Buenos Aires 4½s-3¾s rose about a point.

Freight Carloadings Up .5 P. C. in Week; 12.1 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 659,764 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended July 29.

This was an increase of 3,423 cars, or .5 of one per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 71,067, or 12.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 119,327, or 15.3 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Inc Over— Last Week	Yr Ago
Miscellaneous freight	255,273	1,870	31,184
Less than carlot merchandise	152,324	215	4,396
Coal	117,223	5,786	17,617
Livestock	11,591	67	762
Grain and grain prods	40,822	†5,810	†9,884
Forest products	32,451	†70	4,581
Ore	43,564	947	20,441
Coke	6,516	418	1,970

†Decrease.

Wheat Prices Rally After Early Losses

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—Wheat prices weakened here today and losses ranged to 1¾ cents a bushel before the market developed slight rallying power.

About half of the extreme loss was recovered at times, but near the close prices again tended downward to within fractions of the day's low marks.

The corn market also showed moderate rallying power, advancing about a cent from the session's lows. Sales of 85,000 bushels of U. S. corn were reported sold from Montreal to the United Kingdom.

Wheat closed ⅞-1¼ lower, September 64¼-⅛, December 65-64⅞; corn ¼-⅞ off, September 41¾-⅝, December 41⅝-½; oats ⅜-⅝ lower.

Foreign Markets

London—The stock market today took its cue from advancing Wall Street prices Wednesday. Trans-Atlantics and domestic rails were most in demand. The carriers moved up as much as a point following resumption of negotiations, after strike threats, on wage problems. Rubber and copper stocks were well maintained while most oils edged ahead. British funds rallied. Gains among American securities ran to around 2 points.

Paris—Most Bourse prices were clipped today, although pressure was limited. Domestic stocks were generally easier, while international issues were erratic. Rentes dipped 15 to 70 centimes. Demand appeared for certain Japanese securities.

Liverpool—Lower North American markets and moderately heavy offerings of cash wheat depressed futures today. Final prices were ½ to ⅝ penny lower.

Cotton futures market closed 5 to 6 points down.

1939 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	3	64½	64	64¼	+ ¼
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jul 28
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	1	23½	23½	23½	A'g 2
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	22	21	21	−1⅛
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	8	56	55	55	−1
11⅛	⅞	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 2
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.65g)	9	7⅜	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
1 1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	8	⅞	¾	¾	
12⅝	5	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	9⅜	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 vw	3	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
19	8	Alleg pr pf	2	13	12½	13	+1
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	8	19¼	18¼	18¼	− ¼
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	10½	10½	10½	Jul 29
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	173½	172¾	173½	+1½
13½	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 28
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	8	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	70	70	70	A'g 2
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1½g)	18	37½	36¼	36¼	− ¾
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (⅝g)	2	16¼	16	16¼	A'g 2
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 31
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 25
70	50	Amerad Cp (2)	4	64⅜	64	64	− ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	8	34½	33	33	+ ⅛
17⅜	10⅜	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	3	6¼	6	6	
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	9	45	44¼	44½	+ ¼
103¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	29	103¼	101¼	101¼	− ¼
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	A'g 2
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	8	22⅞	22¼	22¼	− ⅜
55	32	Am Car pf	1	37⅛	37¼	37½	A'g 2
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jul 20
130	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	130	130	130	A'g 2
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7½	7½	7½	
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
6	4¾	Am Encaus Til	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
3⅝	2	Am European	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
19⅛	10	Am & For Pow	5	3	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $6 pf	3	19	18	18	− ⅞
9¾	5	Am & F P $7 pf	14	24	23¼	23½	− ½
15	12	Am & F P 2 pf	21	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
5¼	2⅞	Am-Haw SS (1)	3	13	12¼	12¼	A'g 2
35½	25⅝	Am Hide & Lea	18	47⅛	43¾	43¾	− ⅛
55	41¾	Am H&L pf (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	− ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Am Hom P (2.40)	7	54¼	54	54¼	+1⅜
24½	14½	Am Ice	66	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
7¾	4¼	Am Ice pf	12	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
30⅜	14⅜	Am Internation'l	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
79½	43	Am Locomotive	14	19	18	18	−1
15¾	11	Am Locomot pf	3	50	50	50	−1
4½	2⅛	Am M & F (.80)	6	13	13	13	+ ⅛
40⅛	26⅜	Am M &Metal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
124½	117½	Am Metal (½g)	13	29¾	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅜	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	
49¾	32	Am Power & Lt	74	6	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (17⅛k)	43	45	43¾	43¾	− ¼
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	53	12	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	6	15¾	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	3	66⅜	66½	66⅜	+ ⅜
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	− ⅛
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	*23	47⅝	46⅜	47⅜	+1⅛
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139⅜	139⅜	139⅜	− ⅜
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	66¼	66⅛	66⅛	− ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Steel Fdrs	22	27½	26⅛	26½	
14½	9	Am Stores (¼g)	4	13⅜	13¼	13¼	− ⅛
22½	15¼	Am Stove (.55g)	18	14¾	13	14¾	+1¾
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug Ref	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 2
18½	14½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82	82	82	A'g 1
170⅛	148	Am Sum T (1)	2	18	18	18	A'g 2
87½	73	Am T & T (9)	14	169¼	168	168	−1
89¾	75½	Am Tobacco (5)	7	85⅛	85	85⅛	− ⅛
153¾	147	Am Tob B (5)	8	85⅛	85	85	− ⅛
83⅜	41½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150¼	150⅛	150⅛	Jul 29
14⅜	8⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
93½	78	Am Water Wks	123	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Am W W pf (6)	2	94	94	94	A'g 1
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen	15	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
7¾	4⅛	Am Woolen pf	13	38	36½	36½	+ ½
33	24	Am Zinc L & S	38	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
36¼	20¾	Am Zinc pr pf	1	30	30	30	Jun 20
54⅞	35	Anaconda (2½g)	93	27⅞	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
27½	13½	Anaconda W&C	2	41	40½	41	− ½
15⅜	8¾	Anchor H (.30g)	26	27⅜	25½	26½	− ⅞
2½	1½	Andes Cop (¼g)	2	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
29½	21	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jul 31
105	97	Arch-H-M (½g)	2	27½	27⅜	27½	A'g 2
6⅛	3¾	Arm Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	
52	33¾	Armour Ill	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	39	39	39	+ ½
58	33½	Armour Ill pf pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
13	9⅛	Arm Cork (¾g)	5	42¾	42¼	42¼	− ¾
10⅜	5⅜	Arnold C (½g)	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼	A'g 1
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	5	9⅜	9⅜	9½	
78	70	Assd Dry Goods	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
60	41	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Jul 27
38	30	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	− ¾
		Associates in (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 17
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	66	30⅜	28¾	29	− ⅛
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	58	57	58	+1
30½	15	Ati Coast Line	18	20⅜	19¾	20¼	+1
10½	6	Ati G&W Indies	32	7¼	7	7¼	− ⅛
23½	18½	Ati G&W In pf	19	13¾	12	13⅜	+ ¾
110½	104¼	Ati Refining (1)	2	20	20	20	
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	1	106	106	106	A'g 2
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	10	9⅜	9	9	− ⅛
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	3	47	46¾	47	Jul 31
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	55	55	55	Jul 19
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 2
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	35	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	24	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	21	5⅜	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	A'g 2
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	11	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	4	8⅞	8½	8½	A'g 2
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	12	13½	13½	13½	
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	− ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	A'g 2
102⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Jul 13
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	128	128	128	− ⅛
91½	71¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jul 27
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	*25	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	8	20¾	20½	20½	− ⅛
55¼	48¼	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	A'g 2
57½	38	Best & Co(1.60a)	10	42	40½	40⅞	+⅛
80	50⅛	Beth Steel (½g)	47	64⅜	62⅜	62⅜	−1
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 2
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	113⅞	112½	113⅞	+ ⅜
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	18	25¾	24½	25¾	+ ⅛
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
34¾	17⅝	Boeing Airplane	22	23	22½	22½	− ⅜
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	− ⅜
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20½	20½	20½	
21⅞	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	19	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	15	26½	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	A'g 1
29½	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	3	29	28½	29	+ ½
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 1
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	19	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	49	23¾	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	41	41	41	A'g 2
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52½	52½	52½	− ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	3	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	17	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
14⅛	7⅞	Bkly-Man Tr	29	14	13¾	13¾	− ⅛
46¾	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	9	48½	48	48	+1¼
30	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	27	30⅛	29½	29½	− ⅝
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
17¾	9⅜	Bruns-Bal (½g)	19	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	17	10	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	2	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
34½	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	2	30½	30¼	30¼	
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	*47	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	5	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	2	1½	1½	1½	
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22⅜	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	5	12¼	12	12	− ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	3	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52⅜	52¾	52⅝	A'g 2
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	40	6½	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	3	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅜
20⅝	12	Can Dry G Ale	21	19½	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	37	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	33	33	33	Jul 26
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	3	16½	16	16⅛	Jul 26
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
94½	66	Case (J I) Co(5e)	3	76½	76½	76½	+2¾
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	9	45½	44½	45½	+1¼
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	5	102	102	102	−4
28¾	13⅝	Celanese Corp	81	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ¼
19½	10	Celotex Corp	11	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	20¼	20	20	− ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Jul 20
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	5	5	5	Jul 31
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Jul 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	23	36⅜	35¼	35¼	−1¼
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	20¼	20	20	− ⅛
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	Jul 28
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	35	37	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	Jul 31
25⅛	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	5	23¼	22½	23¼	+1⅛
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 31
1	⅛	Chi & N West	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 2
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 27
⅛	⅛	Chi Great West	3	¼	¼	¼	A'g 2
3⅞	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	9	2½	2¼	2¼	Jul 22
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 31
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	¼	¼	¼	A'g 2
1½	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	6	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
38½	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jul 26
48½	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	46	48	Jul 28
¾	¾	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 1
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6%pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 31
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jul 31
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 29
13½	7	Childs Co	5	8¼	8	8	− ⅛
85¼	53⅞	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	139	84¼	82	82	− ⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	7	13¼	12½	13½	− ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	5	3	3	3	A'g 2
26	15	Clark Eq (⅜g)	3	24	23½	23½	
29½	20¼	Clev Graph B(1)	9	30¼	30	30	
60¼	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	4	42¾	42½	42½	− ⅜
35½	21¼	ClluettPeab(½g)	16	34⅞	34½	34½	− ⅜
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¾g)	3	133	133¾	133	− ¼
62	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	A'g 2
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	32	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	A'g 1
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	1	32	32	32	− ⅛
23¾	11½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15	15	15	
23	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	22	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
22½	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	23½	22¾	22¾	− ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	170	8¼	7⅞	8	− ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	6	87	86½	87	+ ⅛
15⅝	7½	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	A'g 2
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	28	28	26	Jul 26
94	73	Col Carb (4)	1	93	93	93	A'g 2
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	9	48	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
109¼	105½	Comi Cr pf (4½)	2	109½	108½	109½	Jul 26
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	6	55	54½	54½	− ⅜
110½	106	Com Tev pf(4½)	1	109	109	109	Jul 27
13¾	9	Comi Solvents	12	12	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	247	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
71¾	45⅜	Com & Sou pf(3)	27	72¼	71½	71½	− ⅛
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.20g)	70	31⅜	31¼	31¼	− ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 31
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (1½g)	5	26⅜	26¼	26¼	
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 25
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	9	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7	7	7	A'g 2
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	88	34	33½	33½	− ⅜
107½	101⅜	Cons Edis pf (5)	3	107½	107½	107½	
21⅜	11⅞	Consol Film Ind	2	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	A'g 1
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(1½k)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
7⅝	4¾	Cons Laundries	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80g)	37	7⅝	7½	7½	
2¼	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 22
3⅜	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 2
9	6	Consol'n Coal pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 25
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	10	101	100½	101	+ ⅛
16½	9¼	Container Corp	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	− ⅛
22½	11¼	Cont Bak A	10	17	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
3	1½	Cont Bak B	3	1½	1½	1½	A'g 2
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Jul 25
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	14	40⅜	39⅝	40	
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114	114	114	Jul 31
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
37¼	29¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	21	36⅜	36	36¼	
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	25	2½	2⅜	2½	− ⅛
31½	20½	Cont O Del (¾g)	25	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅞
29¼	16½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	29	29	29	+ ½
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	4	63	62½	62½	− ½
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	176	175¾	176	Jul 19
47⅜	31½	Coty Inc	10	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
21⅜	13⅜	Coty Internat	12	2⅛	2	2⅛	− ⅛
38	19½	Crane Co	28	23	22	22½	− ⅜
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	104	104	104	Jul 28
32	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	4	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
13	7½	Crosley Corp	2	10½	10⅛	10⅜	− ⅜
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	15	28½	27½	27¾	+ ¼
41¼

Commerce and Finance •

Mexico Reported to Have Sent Richberg New Oil Proposition

• Business and Industry

Business Outlook Good States Bank; Sees Fall Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Barring an upheaval in Europe, business which appears to be moving in a gratifying manner, will probably continue to be satisfactory without a serious setback for some months at least, according to a survey issued by the National City Bank in the August letter. The letter pointed out that the month of July bore out the promise of better business conditions contained in the reports for June.

"The action of the stock market in breaking out of the rut on the up side, with a greatly increased volume of trading, has been a cheering development," the bank observes. "This is regarded by many as confirming the view that the spring recession has run its course and that business is once more moving ahead.

"It is recognized, of course, that the hazards are still very great, and few businessmen are venturing to set their sights very far ahead. Nevertheless, feeling is undoubtedly better, and this in itself is a change of importance."

Profits Increase

The second-quarter and half-year corporations profits have contributed importantly to the improvement in sentiment, the report says. According to the bank's tabulation, the published reports of 365 leading industrial corporations in July showed combined net profits, less, deficits, of about $397,000,000 for the first half year, which is double the $198,000,000 reported by the same companies in the depressed first half of 1938, when earnings had fallen 69 per cent below the 1937 level and more than one third of the companies were operating at a deficit.

Capital funds of the group, according to the tabulation, aggregated $11,220,000,000 at the beginning of 1939, upon which the half year's profits were at an annual rate of 7.1 per cent, as compared with a rate of 3.5 per cent on a slightly larger capital in the first half of 1938.

It is shown that separate figures available for 290 of these companies show combined profits of $188,000,000 for the second quarter of 1939, compared with $178,000,000 for the first quarter of 1939 and with $96,000,000 for the second quarter of 1938.

In appraising the outlook, the bank states:

"From all accounts, inventories generally are in a sound position, business is proceeding with caution and industrial costs, while high, are not rising over any broad area. During the fall months, the seasonal pick-up in motor car manufacturing will be giving important support to business.

The Fall Outlook

"In sizing up fall prospects, a factor to be reckoned with will be a further mandatory raising of minimum wages and shortening of hours, under the Wage-Hour Law, to take effect Oct. 24. The effect of this will be felt principally in the smaller industries and in industries employing a large proportion of skilled labor, as the wages and hours in the mass production industries are already for the most part well within the provisions of the law. Indeed, it seems that a tendency of the law is to make big industries bigger and the small industries smaller; also to speed the displacement of labor by machines.

"Despite the reduction of WPA expenditures, the total of government spending will apparently remain high during the summer and fall. This continued high rate of spending and the uncertainty as to the extent to which business has been made dependent upon it, continues to be a chief source of anxiety."

Engineering Awards 19 P. C. Below 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy engineering construction awards in July totaled $181,469,000, a drop of 19 per cent compared with the same month last year, the "Engineering News-Record" reported.

Awards for the seven months ended with July amounted to $1,738,693,000, a gain of 18 per cent over the comparable 1938 months. Private awards accounted for $432,870,00 of the total, off 20 per cent from last year, but public awards were up 39 per cent at $1,305,823,000.

By groups, the monthly figures compared as follows:

	July, 1938	July, 1939
Total	$223,333,000	$181,469,000
Private	50,566,000	48,722,000
State, municipal	117,538,000	108,462,000
Federal	55,229,000	24,285,000

Japanese Sugar Output Reaches New High Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar production in Japan, including the Island of Formosa, during the current 1938-39 season reached a new all-time high record with 1,654,404 long tons, according to advices recieved by Lamborn & Company from Tokyo. This year's production is 451,387 tons, or 37.5 per cent, more than last year's outturn which was Japan's largest crop up to that time.

Harvesting of the crop commenced last November and was completed in June. Of the 1,654,404 tons produced, 1,610,021 tons were obtained from sugarcane, and 44,383 tons from sugar beets. Of the previous year's outturn, 1,157,960 tons came from sugarcane and 45,057 tons from sugar beets.

Sugar consumption in Japan approximates 1,150,000 long tons annually. The surplus production is expected to be marketed in China.

Officials Call Food Stamp Plan Usable Way to Eat Up Surpluses

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The two-price or blue-and-orange-stamp food distribution program of the Department of Agriculture is getting real attention here these days. The Wall Street Journal has deplored, the Journal of Commerce has warned, the National Food & Grocery Conference Committee has approved, the chains have set watchers, and Business Week and Time magazine have reviewed it, while a coyprighted story by Henry Wallace in the Cotton Section of the Journal of Commerce this week says "We are considering the extension of the food stamp plan to cotton. If it lives up to expectations this plan will help point the way to effective utilization of our cotton surpluses . . ." And the Cotton Textile Institute has looked benign.

Already the plan is getting ambitious. Everybody now knows how it started out. Secretary Wallace talked "two-price" relief distribution last fall, the grocers got alarmed, and all hands settled their differences with the orange-and-blue stamps. Folks on relief were to get part of their living subsidy in the form of orange stamps instead of money, in money denominations but good only for groceries—though of any kind.

This Subsidy Seems to Work

But with each dollar of orange stamps, they were to get 50 cents in blue stamps, good only for the purchase of those farm commodities designed as surplus by Henry Wallace. This was a nice subsidy to relief consumers usable only for "surplus" farm products. Spent at the grocery, these blue stamps could be redeemed by the grocer at the postoffice. Thus the idea was to keep the subsidy in regular trade channels.

The plan was inaugurated in Rochester on May 16, duplicated in Dayton, Ohio, in June, in Seattle, Wash., in July, and is now to be extended to Birmingham, Ala., and then to Des Moines, Iowa. Because it routes the distribution through regular trade channels the grocers are pleased at handling the business (instead of having surplus products dumped unannounced in their localities), the primary market handlers are pleased at the abatement of Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation interference in their markets, the relief recipients are pleased at getting something for nothing, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is pleased at its new importance, producers of the "surplus" commodities are pleased at the new subsidized market for their goods, and the Department of Agriculture is pleased because the new scheme is the only scheme it has sponsored so far which has not misfired.

Expansion of Surplus 'Sals'

So expansion is the word. Latest development is in Pottawattomie County, Oklahoma, where several novelties have appeared. First, the plan will be applied there not only to the county seat of Shawnee (population 23,000) but to the rural areas, though it has hitherto been confined to cities.

Second, the orange stamp part of the scheme has been shed like last year's crab shell; relief recipients will not need to take orange stamps, good for any kind of groceries, but will get only the blue "Surplus Sals," as they were called in Rochester, which are good only for certified surplus commodities—and are free.

Third and most important, distribution of surplus "sals" is no longer limited to people on WPA, old age or home relief, but is now available to a limited list (certified by the local Chamber of Commerce) of regularly employed workers receiving less than $1000 per annum ($19.50 per week) of cash income per family.

Moreover, the Department of Agriculture has indicated that it will soon extend the plan to 100 cities. And as Secretary Wallace said, it may in a short time be extended not only to food but also to cotton textiles.

So the stamp distribution plan looks like the news feature of the next few months' farm relief programs, until its limitations become obvious—like the limitations of production control, crop reduction bonuses, marketing quotas, non-recourse loans, and the rest of the program now behind us. Congress' refusal this week to vote the latest deficiency on the Commodity Credit Corporation seems to indicate that skepticism is fast catching up with the earlier programs.

Surpluses Are Everywhere

The stamp plan of "eating up the surpluses," as Milo Perkins, FSCC head calls it, has been called "revolutionary" in high places as well as by tiresome conservative critics, and if the Aladdin's lamp of continuous appropriations could be rubbed indefinitely it would really be revolutionary, for it is hard to find a farm product today which is not in a surplus condition and whose consumption would not increase if it were given away for nothing free.

In fact, the plan might well be extended to gasoline, steel, rubber, textile products, and virtually every manufactured product except airplanes, where the demand exceeds the productive capacity. With only the necessary exceptions to prove the rule, everything in our modern economy is in a buyer's market with a surplus either of the product or of the producing potential. And in the ultimate analysis the producing potential consists of the available manpower. If its potential output could be distributed by the printing and distribution of "surplus sals" the major economic problem could be solved. Hence the idea of the blue stamps is revolutionary, just like the Alberta plans for a social-credit dividends to capitalize the province's productive capacity and keep everything going.

Jokers in the Plan

Practical limits here which will cushion the revolutionary jolt are seen here in profusion. True, the blue-stamp plan is a universal joint which will turn a surplus-distribution drive in whatever direction the customers want, and is a differential gear which will allocate its pressure to consumers' desires. But there are bugs in the plan, it is felt here, which will catch up with it. So far the only articulate group to discuss it are the grocers, and they witness and attest merely that it is mechanically efficient.

First catch or joker in the plan, cynics say, is the same as the joker in charity housing—it either doesn't go far enough or it costs too much. The United States Housing Authority is about to fail to get another $800,000,000 for slum-clearance-and-low-cost-housing. Even if it got it, the resultant total of $1,776,000,000 of federal and local money wouldn't begin to meet the alleged housing needs of an alleged "one-third . . . ill-housed . . ." of our population because the average income of the lowest third of our population is so small that it would qualify enough people for charity housing to swamp any housing program which relied on the public treasury for money-raising power.

Finds 20,000,000 Leaners

The FSCC has one third of the customs receipts, plus $113,000,000 voted by Congress, or a total of a shade over $200,000,000 for its surplus "sal" program. But out of this must come also any export subsidy program the Administration may decide on. In effect FSCC has about $100,000,000. Some 20,000,000 people are estimated to be leaning on the Government. That is about $5 apiece. It cannot go far.

Secondly, there is danger of chisellers. People who get the blue stamps free might sell them cut-price for real money to buy what they wanted. This is a policing job. Third, maybe they already buy all they want of these certified "surplus" commodities. In that case they will use the blue stamps to buy what they would buy anyway, and use their orange stamps and their real money to buy something they wouldn't have bought—or to pay off some debts. The Department of Agriculture is wise to this possibility, and is watching carefully to see whether the increase in purchasing to be expected from the free distribution of blue ("surplus commodity") stamps is really going into these surplus commodities, or into something else.

Objections So Far Subdued

There's another hazard—that the favored commodities on the favored list may simply subtract from the sales of the unfavored commodities on unfavored lists. Objections to the program have been very low-voiced so far; people who feel that the favor of being on the certified "surplus" or charity-distribution list is at their expense have been quiet about it; there is not much use in antagonizing a pack in full cry.

Anyway, people feel here, the thing is just like all charity and relief programs. It rouses feelings like those of listeners to "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." If things can be given away on a small scale, they can be given away on a large scale; but there is something funny about the reasoning.

Another idea is that "surplus commodities" have their limits as "surplus" according to the old-fashioned—now very old-fashioned—theories of marginal utility invented by Jevons and Marshall. Jevons thought anybody would be more keen about his first apple than his third apple. This got a big publicity break as "the theory of marginal utility." Maybe, say the sour-faced critics of the FSCC program, this is still true. People won't eat more than a certain amount of grapefruit, they say, even if you give it to them free (grapefruit has been removed from the surplus relief program).

The Program Has Hazards

Then, of course, there is the hazard for the program, that as soon as they get away from the high-priced luxury products like walnuts, grapefruit, and oranges, which the FSCC has specialized in, they will get into such raw materials of living as nobody will either increase or decrease his consumption of, no matter what; so that any handout of these commodities is no more, and no less, than a handout, and the taxpayers can worry about it.

This may not seem a problem except to the taxpayer, who nowadays doesn't count—much. But it is altogether possible that if surplus "sal" gets in really wide circulation (so sour-faced people here consider) then a change in the political tide may make things really obnoxious. Economic tories like John Locke and Daniel Dafoe, may as Locke and Dafoe did, raise the question of how far a relief recipient can be expected to live on gruel and water.

Dafoe was not concerned alone with the fortunes of the castaway Crusoe or the interesting Moll Flanders, but also with the problem of how many—or how little—surplus commodities might be necessary to keep a person on charity. John Locke was not interested solely in refuting Hobbes' peculiar and sycophnatic theory of the leviathan, but also with the next-door problem of how small a ration of gruel the charity parishioner could live on. (For further details see Tawney, Religion and the Rise of Capitalism, the chapter on Hard Medicine for Poverty, and Eden The State of the Poor.)

Critics of the surplus "sal" program say there is a chance, after all, that if the mass-man is going to rule our calculations, Marius might be superseded by Sulla and the mass-man might have to live on dreams and go without federally-financed grapefruit.

Standard Director

T. Spencer Shore

Treasurer of the General Tire & Rubber Co., Elected to Board of Directors of the Standard Steel Spring Co., Coraopolis, Pa., which Manufactures Automobile Bumpers, Flat Leaf Springs, Steel Gratings and Universal Joints for Industrial and Automotive Trades.

Big Utility Stock Issue Is Offered By Banking Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Offering is being made publicly by a group headed by The First Boston Corporation and Glore, Forgan & Company of 362,588 shares of common stock of Washington Gas Light Company, at the price of $29.50 a share. This represents one of the largest public offerings of common stock of a public utility operating company made in the past six years.

The shares now offered do not constitute additional capital financing by the company, which will not receive any of the proceeds. The shares offered are to be purchased by the underwriters from Washington and Surburban Companies, and constitute 85.31 per cent of the outstanding common of Washington Gas Light Company.

In case the entire 362,588 shares now offered are sold, Washington Gas Light Company will cease to be a subsidiary of Washington and Suburban Companies. The company's outstanding capital structure, after giving effect to the proposed acquisition of two subsidiaries, will include $17,419,500 of funded debt, 35,600 shares of $4.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock and 425,000 shares of common.

Washington Gas Light Company and its subsidiaries, according to the prospectus, are engaged in the purchase, manufacture, distribution and sale of gas in the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., including the entire District of Columbia and adjoining suburban territories of Maryland and Virginia.

In addition to The First Boston Corporation and Glore, Forgan & Co., the underwriting group includes Dominick & Dominick; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; W. C. Langley & Co.; Lehman Brothers; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Hornblower & Weeks; G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.; White Weld & Co.; Blair & Co., Inc.; H. M. Byllesby and Company, Inc.; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.; Burr & Co., Inc.; Jackson & Curtis, F. S. Moseley & Co. and others.

Rail Operating Net Income in June Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—Class one railways had net railway operating income of $39,095,476 in June compared with $25,159,522 in June, 1938, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported.

For the first six months this year net railway operating income totaled $165,262,516 compared with $71,185,513 in the same period last year.

Morgenthau to Thank Finland for Payments

NEW YORK (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, sailing on the French liner Normandie for a vacation in Europe, said there would be no Treasury financing until September, except possibly routine farm credit financing.

He said he would visit Finland to thank that Government for recognizing its war debt to this country and paying regular installments.

Both Mr. Morgenthau and Postmaster General James Farley, who sailed last week, plan to return on the Normandie Sept. 11.

Details of Sugar Quotas Are Fixed By World Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The International sugar Council in London issued a communiqué giving details of the establishment of the balance between sugar export quotas and estimated requirements of the free market for the third quota year, beginning on Sept. 1, 1939. All delegations have sent in favorable replies and the proposals are now effective.

Consumption requirements of the free market for the year have been estimated by the council at 3,218,000 metric tons and since estimated requirements of the current (second) quota year will exceed export quotas by 38,000 tons, total outlet for the forthcoming year will be brought up to 3,256,000 tons.

British Quotas

The British dominions and colonies, under the agreement, are entitled to 65 per cent of the total quantity by which it is estimated that consumption in the United Kingdom and British Empire import requirements for the year will exceed such requirements during the basic year ended on Aug. 31, 1937.

Their 65 per cent share for the third quota year is estimated at 175,000 tons, the allotment of which would reduce the outlet of free market suppliers to 3,081,000 tons. To assist the adoption of effective measures the British dominions and colonies have agreed not to claim for the present 30,000 tons of the amounts to which they are entitled, thus bringing the outlet for free market suppliers to 3,111,000 tons.

On the other hand, the basic export quotas for the third year totaled 3,647,500 tons. In the light of experience of the first and second years, however, the council is satisfied that quotas amounting to a minimum of 71,000 tons would not be used in the third quota year. Thus effective quotas are reduced to 3,576,000 tons, and exceeded estimated requirements by 465,500 tons.

Gap Is Bridged

This gap of 465,500 tons has been bridged by the voluntary surrender of 385,500 tons as part of their quotas, in raw value, by Cuba (64,000 tons), Soviet Russia (69,000 tons), Dominican Republic (21,000 tons), and other producing countries; and by the further reductions in the quota by Cuba (65,000 tons) and the Dominican Republic (15,000 tons) on account of additional sugar required for the second year, which under the council's decision of July 13 are to be deducted from the third year quotas.

In addition to the above quotas, the agreement provides that a reserve of 47,500 tons, under certain circumstances, will be placed at the disposal of France and Yugoslavia for export. The council agreed that if ultimately any use of the reserve were made and should circumstances demand, a further reduction in all quotas would be considered.

Steel Shipments Highest in Months

NEW YORK (AP)—June shipments of fabricated structural steel were the largest for any month in the past two years, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported.

Total shipments were 128,395 tons compared with a monthly average of 111,000 tons for the year to date.

New orders booked during June were larger than any month in the first quarter but smaller than April and May. The total was 109,267 tons.

U. S. Steers Middle Course In Mexican Oil Controversy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—President Roosevelt and the State Department are understood to have turned down a personal appeal from Mexico's President Cardenas asking them to take a hand in the involved and temporarily stalled oil negotiations.

Thereupon a new formula was submitted direct to Donald R. Richberg, special negotiator for the American oil interests, by Mexican Ambassador Najera yesterday, and the negotiations entered a new phase of activity.

Steering Careful Course

The Roosevelt Administration, meanwhile, continues to steer a carefully charted course between the one extreme of cracking down heavily on the Mexican Government, which might precipitate a Rightist revolution and throw Mexico into the totalitarian column in world politics, and the opposite extreme of going easy on Mexico which would seriously injure the claims of the American oil companies and would encourage similar expropriations all through Latin America.

These conclusions may be drawn from a number of events which reached the end of one chapter and the opening of another in the offer of the new Mexican formula yesterday. It was learned in Mexico City that the Cardenas Administration, facing a temporary impasse in the negotiations, was seeking to secure the direct and friendly intervention of the Roosevelt Administration. A personal letter from President Cardenas was delivered to President Roosevelt by Ambassador Najera earlier in the week. The President declined to make known its contents.

Yesterday, through Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, the State Department made public its determination to hold strictly to its policy of hands off. The proffer of the new formula to Mr. Richberg followed immediately thereafter.

The events of the past few days have shed considerable light on the policies and politics of both Mexican and American Governments in this delicate affair.

The Cardenas Explanation

The Mexican Government is known to have been fighting a long, hard uphill battle against the oil companies' blockade of the world oil markets against the expropriated oil, and the stiff demands which the oil companies are quite naturally making during the current negotiations. President Cardenas is faced also by a rising conservative opposition which threatens the Leftist regime, and conceivably could even erupt in a revolt similar to that of General Franco in Spain. This opposition is aided measurably by the confused and unsatisfactory oil situation, and by the financial problems of the Cardenas regime arising out of the loss of oil taxes.

Thus it is presumed here—by a process of totaling known facts rather than from any knowledge of the Cardenas letter—that President Cardenas in all probability wrote to President Roosevelt substantially as follows: Mexico does not want to sell oil to Germany, Italy and Japan as we have been doing. But the oil companies have treated us just as roughly as the economic royalists have treated you in the United States, and we have been forced to sell wherever we can in order to keep going. We would prefer to trade with you, but you have got to bring pressure to bear on the oil companies in order to break the present impasse and to offset their overbearing treatment. We realize that you and Secretary Hull don't want to play into the hands of the Rightists here, and of the dictatorships abroad who would benefit from a revolution in Mexico, and we are looking to you to help us out.

Senator Bridges' Charge

In Washington, meanwhile, there is a lively appreciation of the uncomfortable spot in which the Cardenas regime now finds itself. There is an equally lively realization that expropriation, where payment is not, or cannot be made on a reasonable scale, would endanger the whole vast structure of foreign investments in Latin America, and therefore of the honorable terms of trade which are the very core of Secretary Hull's whole program of world recovery. Thus the policy of hands off represents a careful balancing of these two American interests—the sustaining of property rights and the retaining of Mexico in the left column of international politics.

Under normal circumstances, the State Department would probably crack down heavily on Mexico, invoking trade reprisals in all probability and sternly insisting on full compensation for the nationalized properties. By adopting a policy of compelling both parties to make their own settlement, the department is already going as far as it is considered reasonable by most students of the problem here in the interests of discouraging a Franco-type rebellion in that country.

Meanwhile, Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire caused something of a sensation on the Senate floor last Saturday by charging that the Roosevelt Administration had encouraged the Mexican expropriation behind the scenes, and that Senator Joseph F Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, had served as an intermediary facilitating Mexican oil sales to Germany by introducing W. R. Davis, New York oil speculator with German connections, to the Cardenas regime. Subsequently Mr. Davis is understood to have arranged the bulk of Mexican oil sales to German interests. Senator Bridges indicated, without making specific charges, that such action on Senator Guffey's part constituted aid to a potentially hostile power.

Yesterday, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted down two proposals for an inquiry into the Guffey activities as they had been disclosed in the Saturday Evening Post and by a dispatch of Marquis Childs to the St. Louis Post Dispatch. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas remarked after the committee action "we've just dry-cleaned Joe."

Whatever the actions of individuals in this matter, however, it is agreed by those who understand the State Department attitude as outlined above, that it would be a mistake to presume that the Roosevelt Administration is actively encouraging the expropriations. It was remarked privately after the Bridges speech, by one who has studied the problem closely, that he and others who are building up a campaign of covering President Roosevelt with oil have ignored the implications to the United States of a Franco-type government just south of the Rio Grande.

Lead Price Is Advanced To 5.05 Cents a Pound

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP) — The price of lead was boosted further by $2 a ton today, bringing it to a basis of 5.05 cents a pound, New York. This is the highest level since Sept. 19, 1938, when the metal reached 5.10 cents a pound.

This marks the second rise within a week, the price having been advanced $2 a ton to 4.95 cents on July 31.

Swedish Business Outlook Favorable For Rest of Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—With due reservation for possible radical changes in the international political situation, the Swedish State Institute for Business Research expects Sweden to maintain its present favorable business conditions during the second half of 1939.

This expectation is expressed in the Institute's spring report, and is based on the assumption that the total export volume will remain stable, that industrial investment will be on an unchanged level, that house-building will increase, and that a further rise in the standard of living may possibly take place.

After a recession from the end of 1937 until the middle of 1938, Sweden's industrial production has again risen to the peak reached in 1937, even further in certain individual branches of industry.

The demand for investment capital in these industries seems to counterbalance the decline of investment in other branches with unchanged or diminished production during the present year. Though the net immigration to the towns ceased to grow during 1938 a continued strong increase of the housing output is expected in 1939.

A continued rise in the turnover of consumption goods on the home market is also considered possible, with consequent favorable reactions upon the general state of trade.

The improvements which have been made since last autumn in the business situation abroad have been sufficiently large to arrest the decline of the Swedish export volume, but it is considered very problematical whether any considerable rise can be effected.

In a structural investigation the report clarifies the rapid development of the home market trade since 1929. It ascribes the greatest importance to internal factors, and an upward trend in the home market has in all probability to be regarded as the single support for counting with a continued improvement of the general business situation in Sweden this year, the Institute says.

Penna. Road Income

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Net railway operating income of the Pennsylvania Railroad for June was $5,602,371, an increase of $417,934 over June, 1938.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

CHICAGO, Ill., August 1, 1939

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable September 1, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 15, 1939. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, Secretary

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August 3, 1939

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Price $29.50 per share

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Refunding Issues Top Registrations In First 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the first half of this year the new issues market was predominantly of a refunding character, according to an analysis by the Research and Statistics Section of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

According to the report only 19.7 per cent of the net proceeds accruing from new issues was devoted to new money purposes. Payment of indebtedness and retirement of securities consumed 71 per cent of a net total of $708,847,000.

Securities amounting to $275,409,000 were registered in June, the analysis points out, bringing the total for the half year to $890,922,000.

Proposed Issues

Analysis of the June figures discloses that of the gross securities registered $252,910,000 was proposed for sale by issuers, a striking increase over the figure of $31,228,000 shown for May and a substantial increase over the total of $213,843,000 for July, 1938.

Approximately 50 per cent of the securities proposed for sale by issuers in the six months were those of electric and gas utility companies. They accounted for $358,928,000, or 48.8 per cent of the total. Second in rank were manufacturers' securities amounting to $269,756,000, or 36.6 per cent, and securities of financial and investment companies of $65,852,000 were 9 per cent of the total. These three groups thus accounted for all but 5 per cent of the total.

"Although the proportionate importance of utility companies was only slightly higher in the first half of 1939 than in the same period of 1938," says the report, "substantial differences were shown for the manufacturing and financial groups. Thus the proportionate share of manufacturing companies increased from 22.7 per cent in the 1938 period to 36.6 per cent in the 1939 period, while for financial and investment companies a decline from 28 per cent to 9 per cent was recorded."

For the half year a total of $735,585,000 of securities was proposed for sale by issuers. The figure, the survey reports, was "considerably below the $1,316,194,000 total shown for the final six months of 1938," but it adds that "a fairly large increase was shown over the comparable total of $633,312,000 recorded for the 1938 period."

Long-Term Bonds

Fixed interest bearing securities aggregating $553,034,000 represented approximately 75 per cent of all securities registered. Long-term secured bonds aggregated $301,604,000 or 41 per cent and long-term unsecured bonds $$250,430,000, or 34.1 per cent of the total

Only one short-term secured bond issue, for $1,000,000, was registered in the period.

Registrations of common stock amounted to $89,277,000, or 12.1 per cent of the total, followed by preferred stock with $55,133,000, or 7.5 per cent, and certificates of participation with $38,141,000, or 5.2 per cent. All equity financing combined accounted for only 24.8 per cent of the total for the six months, compared with 34.7 per cent in the first half of 1938. The decline reflected primarily the smaller volume of investment company registrations in the more recent period.

Of the $735,585,000 of securities proposed for sale by issuers, only $22,664,000, or 3.1 per cent, represented securities registered by new ventures. The total of compensation for underwriters and agents was $21,654,000, or 2.9 per cent of gross receipts. Other issuing and distributing expenses aggregated $5,057,000, or 0.7 per cent of gross proceeds.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Regular Rate	Pre-viod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Atlantic Ref	25c	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 21
Bklyn Edison	$2	Q Aug.	31	Aug. 11
Calif Pac Title & Trust Co San Francisco	7½c	Q Aug.	1	July 24
pf	87½c	Q Aug.	1	July 24
CampbellAS Co Inc	25c	Aug.	4	Sep 25
Carolina T&T Co	$2	Q Oct.	2	Sep 25
Cent Surety & Insur Co Kansas City	40c	Aug.	15	July 31
Consol Edison N Y	50c	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 11
Cook P&Var	15c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 18
Cook P&Var pf	$1	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 18
Crundin-Martin Co pf	$3.50	S Aug.	3	Aug. 1
Dew & Am Chem	25c	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Dewey & Almy Chem pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Ewa Plantation Co	20c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Ft Worth Stock Yards Co	37½c	Aug.	1	July 29
Guelph Car & Worsted Spin M Ltd	6½c			
pf	$1.62½	Q Aug.	1	July 20
Hollinor Mines Ltd	5c	Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Hamilton Tr Shares Denver Col ben int				
$0.0135158 per share		July 31		June 30
Harb Walker Ref	15c	Sep.	1	Aug. 11
Harb Walker pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	20	Oct. 6
Jantzen Knit Mills	5c			
pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 25
Metropolitan Storeage Warehouse Co	30c	Aug.	1	July 18
NY & Queens El&P	$2	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 25
NY&Q ELE&P pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 11
Nova Sc L&P pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Parker (S C) & Co Inc Cl A	50c	Q Aug.	1	July 25
Parker (S C) & Co Inc 60c pf	10c	Q Aug.	1	July 25
Potomac Elec Pw Co 6% pf	50c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Potomac Elec Pw Co 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Prov Bank of Canada (Montreal)	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
San Carlos Milling Co Ltd	20c	Aug.	15	Aug. 2
Smith (H) Paper Mills Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct	16	Sep. 30
So Calif Ed pf B	37½c	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 19
Stand Oil (Ind)	25c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 19
U S Plywood pf	37½c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Wash Ry & Elec Co 5% pf	$2.50	S Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Wash Ry & Elec Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Wash Ry & Elec Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
York Knitting M Ltd 7% 1st pf	$3.50	S Aug.	15	Aug. 1
York Knitting M Ltd 7% 2d pf	$3.50	S Aug.	15	Aug. 1

Sees Savings on Taxes

NEW YORK—The Seiberling Rubber Company, Akron, reports that, as a result of the Revenue Act of 1939 being made effective permitting corporations to make a new declared capital stock value for tax purposes, the company will be able to save more than $135,000 in Federal taxes, which it previously estimated it would be required to pay upon the current year's operations.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '43-40 June	103.8	103.8	103.8
5 3¾s '43-40 reg	103.4	103.4	103.4
1 3¼s '46-44	111.2	111.2	111.3
5 4s '54-44	116	116	116
26 3s '48-46	111.16	111.15	111.16
2 3¼s '49-46	112.7	112.7	112.7
2 3¼s '52-40	113.19	113.19	113.19
6 2¾s '52-50	106.30	106.30	106.30
3 2¾s '60-55	109.27	109.27	109.27
53 2¾s '63-58	107.29	107.27	107.27
117 2¾s '65-60	107.27	107.26	107.26

Home Owners Loan

3 2¼s '44-42	104.30	104.30	104.30
1 3s '52-44	102.1	102.1	101.1
20 1½s '47-45			

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '48	104½	104½	104½
21 Alleghany cv 5s '44	78¼	77¼	78
7 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	108¼	108	108¼
1 Alleghany cv 5s'49	68	68	68
20 Alleghany 5s'50 st	29½	28½	29½
4 Allied trs 4½s '51	96¼	96	96
18 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110	110	110
18 Am&For P5s 2030	63⅞	63½	63⅞
8 AmIGChem 5½s'49	102¾	102¾	102¾
22 Am T&T 3½s'43	110 17-32	110½	
8 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109¾	109⅜	109⅜
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	38	38	38
6 Arm Del 4s '57	100½	100½	100½
25 Am Del 4s '55	100	99¾	99¾
31 B&O rfg 5s '95	110½	110½	110½
B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	103¼	103	103
5 B&O 5s '96 F	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 B&O 5s '96 F ct	22	22	22
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	22½	22	22½
7 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	21¾	21	21¾
21 B&O cv 4½s '60	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13	12⅝	13
24 B&O 1st 4s '48	64	62½	64
2 B&O S W 5s '50	44½	44¾	44½
2 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	44	43¾	44
8 B&O S W 5s '50 cv	105½	105½	105½
Bang&Aroo 5s '43	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	136	136	136
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	105	104¾	104¾
12 Beth Steel 3s '66	101¾	101½	101¾
16 Beth Stl 3½s '52	33¼	33	33
6 Boston&Me 5s '67	29¼	29¼	29½
8 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	81⅝	81	81½
101 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s'68	89½	89½	89½
5 Bklyn Un El 1st 5s'50	113¾	113⅜	113¾
5 Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	99½	99¼	99½
6 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
17 Bklyn U Gas 5s '57 B	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	37¾	37⅜	37½
10 Buf R&P 4½s '57	35	35	35
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct rg	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Bush Term 5s '55	102⅜	102½	102½
14 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
2 Can Sou 5s '36	120¾	120¾	120¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	116½	116½	116½
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	123¾	123¾	123¾
7 Can Nor 6½s '46	96	96	96
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	73¼	73	73
2 Can Pac 4s perp	3½	3½	3½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	52	52	52
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	71	71	71
4 Cen Pac 1st 5s'49	15⅞	15¾	15¾
3 Cen R N J 5s '87	79½	79	79
2 Cen-in-td 5½s '48	100¼	100	100¼
12 C & O 3½s '96 D	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96½	96⅜	96½
15 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 CZ&Q gen 4s '58	104	103½	103½
8 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	16½	16¼	16½
9 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	20	19¼	20
14 Chic Gt West 4s '59	3	3	3
1 Chi I & L 5s '62	7¼	7¼	7¼
24 CGS&Pac 5s '75	21¾	21¾	21¾
5 CMSP&P 4½s 2000	24½	24½	24½
5 CM&StP 4½s '89C	24½	24½	24½
10 CM&StP 4½s '89E	24	24	24
1 CM&StP gen 4s '89	14½	14½	14½
2 Chi&NW 6½s '36	14	14	14
10 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	3½	3¼	3½
68 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	7¼	7¼	7¼
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Chi&NW 4½s '87	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 CRI&P 4½s '52A	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	14	14	14
1 CRI&P 4s '88	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6½	6½	6½
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
2 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	95	95	95
5 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	94½	94½	94½
2 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Childs Co 5s '43	52	52	52
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 ClevCinTerm4½s '72	91½	91½	91½
2 ClevCinTerm5s '73	83½	83½	83½
1 ClevCinTerm4½s '77C	77	77	77½
1 Col F&I 5s '70	57	57	57
1 Col&So 4½s '80	29	29	29
1 Columbia G 5s '52 May	104	103¾	104
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
2 Com i Cred 3¼s '51	103 29-32	103	29-32
1 Comwth Ed 3½s '68	111¾	111¾	111¾
55 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	124¾	124½	124¾
1 Conn R&L 4½s '51st	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	106	106
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Con Edis 2½s '56	105½	105½	105½
20 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106¼	106	106¼
6 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Consum Pow 3½s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Contin'l Oil 2¾s '48	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	105¾	105⅝	105¾
6 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	101	101	101
44 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	61¼	60¼	60¾
16 D & R G 4s '36	9½	9	9½
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3	3	3
4 D & R G West 5s '78	7	7	7
2 D Moin &cFt D 4s '35ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
8 Det Ed 4s '65	102¾	102½	102¾
9 Det T Tun 3½s '61	10	10¼	10
29 Erie rfg 6s '67	10¾	10¼	10¾
38 Erie rfg 5s '75	44½	44½	44½
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	16	16	16
1 Erie cv 4s '53D	103½	103¼	103¼
8 Fed L & P 1st 6s '42	103	103	103
9 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	103½	103½	105½
9 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	105½	105⅜	105½
1 Fla E Sst 5s '74	56	56	56
20 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	36½	36½	36½
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	103	103	103
1 Gen Cable 3½s'47	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	15	15	15
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	104¾	104¾	104¾
27 Goodrich 4½s '58	87	87	87
1 Goth Stik Ho 5s '46	100	99½	99½
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	91½	91¼	91½
4 Gt Nor 5s '73	86	86	86
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
25 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	91⅜	91	91⅜
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	79	78¾	79
10 Gt Nor 3½s '67	77¼	77¼	77¼
33 G Bay & W deb B	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	49	48½	49
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	14½	14½	14½
1 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	53	52¾	53
18 Ill Cent 4s '52	51	50¾	50¾
11 Ill Cen 4s '53	54	54	54
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48⅛	47	48½
15 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	53	52½	53
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '66 ct	47	47	47
23 IC & CStL 5s '63 A	53	52¾	53
6 IC & CStL & NO 4½s '63 A	47½	47	47½
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	97¼	97⅛	97¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	61	61	61
35 Interb R Tr 7s '32	60	60	60
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	34	33½	34
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	65¾	65¾	65¾
51 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	63	63	63
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66 ct	63	62½	63
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	80½	80½	80½
43 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	86½	85¾	86¼
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Int T & T 4½s '52	63½	63	63½
7 Int T & T 5s '55	67¼	66¾	67¼
3 K C Stk Ya 5s '50	71	70¾	70¾
1 Kan G&E 3½s '65	100½	100½	100½
1 KingsCoEl&P 6s 97	168	169	169
4 Kinga Co Lt 5s 54	106¼	106	106¼
2 Koppers Co 4s 51	104¼	104	104¼
3 Kresge Found 3½s 47	105¾	105¼	105¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	56½	56	56½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	56	55	56
7 Lac Gas 5s 39	88½	88½	88½
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	26½	26½	26½
1 Leh & N Nav 4s 45A	89	89	89
5 Leh Val NY4½s40	51½	51½	51½
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2 LehVal¼½s2003 asd	16	16	16
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	15½	15½	15½
5 Leh Val 4s 2003asd	15¾	15	15¾
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	128¾	128¾	128¾
5 Liquid Carb 4s 47	128¼	128¼	128¼
6 Loews 3½s 46	103	103	103
2 Lorillard Co 7s 44	128	128	128
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	85¼	85¼	85½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	92	91¾	92
7 Lou&N 4½s 2003	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
1 Louis & N un 4s 40	84	83¾	84
13 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	50¾	50¼	50¾
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	29½	29½	29½
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	66¼	65⅞	66
33 Manhat Ry 4s '90	63	63	63
10 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	57	57	57
7 Manhtat Ry 2d 4s 2013	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	102½	102⅜	102½
6 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	7	6⅞	7
6 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	20½	20⅜	20½
15 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	8½	8¼	8½
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	34½	32⅜	34¼
36 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	2¼	2¼	2½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	16	16	16
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	16½	15¾	16½
10 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15½	15½	15½
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16	16	16
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 MoPac 5s H '80 ct	16	16	16
11 Mo Pac 5s E1 I	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	22	21¾	22
3 Mob & Oh 5s '38	28	28	28
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	47	47	47
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	108¾	108½	108½
5 MonWPaPubSv 6s '65	100⅝	100½	100⅝
10 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	39	38⅝	38¾
4 Mor Essex 5s '55	43½	42¾	43¼
32 Nassau El 4s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	104½	104¾	104¾
10 Nat Distill 3½s '49	103¾	103½	103½
23 Natl Steel 3s '65	129¼	129¼	129¼
1 NEng&T 4½s '61B	127¾	127¾	127¾
1 New Eng T&T 5s'52	104	105	105
7 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	87¾	86¾	87⅝
87 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51¾	50⅞	51⅝
74 NYC 4½s 2013	57½	57⅛	57½
15 NYC cn 4s '98	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
1 NYC 3½s '46	61½	61¼	61½
2 NYC cv 3¼s'52	81½	81⅛	81½
3 NYC&HR 3½s'97	62	62	62
20 NYC La2Sh 3½s'98	64½	64	64½
4 NYCh&StL 6s'41	61	60	61
7 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	52¼	51	52¼
16 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	105½	105½	105½
1 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 NY Dock Co 4s'51	18	17⅝	17⅝
1 NY G El H&P 5s'48	14⅝	14½	14⅝
7 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	14½	14½	14½
2 NYNH&H 4½s 67	5	5	5
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	6¾	6½	6¾
7 NY O & W rfg 4s92	6¼	6	6
3 NY S&W gen 5s 40	6½	6	6
3 NY Tel 4½s 39	100 31-32	100 31-32	100 31-32
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	100	100	100
9 NY W&Bost4½s46	3	2½	3
10 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	101½	101¼	101½
2 Nori Sou 5s 61A	11¼	11¼	11¼
9 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	106	106	106
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	107	107	107
58 Nor Pac 4s 2047	60¼	59¾	60¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	51⅛	51⅛	51½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48	48	48
19 Nor Pac 4s 97	70¾	70	70¾
19 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43¾	44
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	100¾	100	100¾
5 Oklahoma G&E3¾s'66	110	110	110
1 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	111½	111½	111½
2 O--WashRR&N 4s '61	107	107	107
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	78¼	78¼	78¼
3 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Pac G & E 3½s '66B	111¾	111	111½
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	107½	107½	107½
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	105¼	105¼	105¼
21 Phila Co 5s '67	11	10⅞	11
5 Ph Read C&I 3s '73	9	9	
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	105½	105½	105½
1 PCC &StL 5s '70A	109	109	109
1 PCC&StL 4s '45D	30	29½	30
23 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	83	81⅞	82⅝
64 ortl Gen E 4½s '60	25¾	25¼	25¾
3 Poto R A Tob 3½s '62st	13¾	13½	13¾
27 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	23¼	22¾	23¼
1 Pub Svc E&G 8s 2037	104	104	104
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	75½	75	75½
4 Radio Keith 6s '41	73½	73½	73½
6 Readg 4½s '97 B	104	103½	104
9 Rem Rand 4½s '56	106½	106½	106½
7 Republic Stl 5½s '54	94¾	94½	94¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s'61	94¼	94½	94½
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Richfield Oil 4½s '52	32½	32½	32½
5 Rio Gr Wst 4s '39	62¾	62¾	62¾
4 St L F 5s '50 B	8¾	8¾	8¾
16 St L S F 4½s '78	8¾	8¾	8¾
6 St LSF4½s 'Tactf st	9	9	9
35 St L S F 4s '50 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	18½	18½	18½
5 St L SW 5s '52	9½	9½	9½
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	58½	58	58½
16 SA&A Pass 4s'43	106	106	106
1 San Ant P Svc 4s '63	20½	20½	20½
1 Sehulco 6½s'46 A st	6½	6½	6½
3 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9½	9½	9½
10 Sea A L 4s 50 st	70	70	70
1 Silesian-Am 7s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	106¼	106	108¼
2 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	105½	103½	105½
3 So Col Pw 6s 47	92	92	92
3 So Kraft 4½s '46	101½	101½	101½
3 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	47¼	46¾	47¼
16 Sou Pac 4½s'68	47¼	46¾	47¼
47 Sou Pac 4½s'81	47⅜	46¾	47⅜
55 So Pac 4½s'69	65½	64½	65
41 So Pac rfg 4s '55	52	51¾	52
4 So Pac cit 4s'49	85	84½	85
41 So Pac 3¾s'46	78½	78¾	78½
21 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	87	86¾	87
18 So Pac SFTer 4s'50	56¾	55¼	56½
2 South Ry 6½s'56	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
8 So Ry gen 6s'56	106¼	106	106¼
68 South Ry gen 4s'56	106¼	106	106¼
3 Spokane Int 5s'55	95	95	95
9 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	107¼	107	107¼
45 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
20 Studebaker cv 6s'45	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 Swift&Co 2¾s'56	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Ten El Pow 6s'54 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Texark&FtSm5½s'50	87¼	87¼	87¼
16 Tex Corp 3½s'51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
11 Tex Corp 3s '59	87¾	87¾	87¾
11 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Tex&Pac 5s'79D	87¼	87¼	87¼
10 Tex&Pac 5s'80D	87¼	87¼	87¼
12 Third Ave al 5s'60	114½	114½	114½
5 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Un Pac 3½s'71	99¾	99¾	99¾
14 Un Pac 3½s'70	84¾	84¾	84½
9 Unit Drug 5s'53	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 US Steel 3¼s'48	101½	101¼	101½
21 Utah Lt & Tr 5s'44	102	101¾	102
21 Utah P & L 5s'59	80¼	79¾	80¼
1 Vandalia 4s'55	109¼	109½	109½
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Wabash rfg 4½s'75	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
10 Wabash 4½s '78 C	6½	6½	6½
2 Wab 3½s Omaha '41	11¼	11	11
2 Walwrth 4s '55	59	59	59
13 Warner Bros 6s'48	90	90	90
8 Westch Lt 3½s'67	109½	109½	109½
7 West Shore 4s 2361	50	49⅞	50
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
3 West Va P&P 4½s'52	107	107	107
1 Westn Md 5½s'77 A	90½	90½	90½
1 Westn Md 4s '52	84½	84½	84½
1 WNY & Pa gen 4s '43	106½	106½	106½
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	18	18	18
2 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	74½	74	74½
21 Western Un 5s '51	74¾	74¼	74¾
21 Western Un 5s'60	69¾	69½	69¾
20 Western Un 4½s'50	97¼	97	97¼
1 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	97	97	97
6 Wilson & Co cv 3½s'47	109¼	109¼

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Latest foils, parchments. Big profits. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg 8-83, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY—Take orders for Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names inscribed. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1.00. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples Free. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. P-28, New York City.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY EASILY
SELL EMBOSS-O CHRISTMAS CARDS
21 smartest new Christmas Cards with sender's signature in Raised Gold, retail $1. Profit 100%. Also NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other lovely fast-selling assortments. Experience unnecessary. Get Samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS 439 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

EXPERT FINISHING
One-day service. Rolls developed, 16 Velox prints or 8 Velox prints, 2 enlargements 25c. EXPERT STUDIOS, Dept. 17, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

RIDING HORSES

WILL be glad to interview directors of schools or camps interested in obtaining riding horses and instructors. Have supplied horses for years to leading camps in New England and private schools in Washington D. C., and other localities. Summer address: W. NORMAN CLARKE, Bridgton, Maine.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 137-34 Geranium Ave.—Unusual accommodations, private home, walking distance Fair; rooms with bath; quiet; garage; $1.50 up. GROWER, Ind. 3-6282.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y. 7109 Austin St., Apt. 6—Rooms for 2 or 3; double and single beds; express subway to N. Y. C.; near Fair; $1 per person. Bo. 8-5827.

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I., N. Y., 80-15 232nd Street, Mrs. H. Johnson—$1.00 per day; restful, quiet for study; ten minutes to Fair; garage. Missouri 7-1768.

PHOTOGRAPHY

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS
Constructive criticism and advice with every roll of film developed and printed. Expert workmanship, reasonable prices. Ask for information and free tube for mailing film.
HAROLD E. STEELE, 109 Orange Ave., Cranford, N. J.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LARCHMONT, N. Y.
PARK PLAZA APARTMENTS
EAST AVENUE
2, 3, and 4-room apartments. Conveniently located. Elevator and Refrigeration. Moderate Rentals.
ARTHUR E. MUTH
LARCHMONT 327

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST ARMS
59 LOCUST AVENUE
5 minutes' walk to station. 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
ONE PARK LANE
NORTH COLUMBUS AVE.
Luxurious apartments of five and six rooms with sun porches and fireplaces. Each bedroom with private bath. 24-hour telephone and elevator service. The prestige of a distinguished address. Selected Tenancy.
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Oakwood 7226

Yonkers, N. Y.
FLEETWOOD
Three Minutes' Walk to Station
Overlooking Bronx River Parkway
Modern elevator building, spacious 3 and 4 room apartments, with 1 bath; 5 rooms, 2 baths.
MODERATE RENTALS
MRS. WALTHER, Resident Agent
1472 Midland Ave. Beverly 8244
Arthur E. Muth Management

Virginia Primary Proves No Oracle

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—The Virginia democratic primary has settled 57 nominations for membership in the Legislature and several hundred for County Offices, but it stimulated rather than answered questions as to whether Byrd or Price factions are gaining strength.

Virginia politicians watched returns closely because they thought the primary might offer some indication as to who would control the State next year. Control in 1940 is important because:

1. Conservative United States Senator Harry F. Byrd, a vigorous critic of New Deal spending, comes up for re-election.

2. A State Democratic convention will be held to name delegates to the National Convention, which chooses a presidential nominee.

There has been no state-wide test of strength between forces of the Senator and Governor James H. Price, who follows a policy of fiscal conservatism in Virginia, but is more closely aligned with the "humanitarian" policies of the Roosevelt administration.

Neither openly took an active part in the Aug. 2 primary, but their lieutenants gave a number of the contests a Byrd-Price flavor.

Five Education Studies

LOS ANGELES — "Education for Democracy" as the theme for the coming business year of the local district of Parent-Teacher Associations has inspired five State-wide study projects: "Basic Values in Human Relations," "Migratory Children," "Recreation Needs," "Survey of Opportunities for Youth," and Home Safety."

BEDDING

MARKS bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N. Y. C. TR 7-8195.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ROBIN'S NEST—Summer home, girls; loving care, constructive play; beach, woods; tutoring if desired. JESSIE DAIR CAPP, Valley Road, Westport, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

EXQUISITE gold Coronation Medal, King George and Queen Elizabeth; heads in deep relief; 2½ ins. diameter; only a few minted; cost $250; rear offer. MACKENZIE, 6 Second Avenue, Hove, Sussex, England.

FOR SALE OR RENT

DEDHAM, MASS.—For rent or sale; 6-room house; oil heat, 2-car garage; available Sept. 1; sale, reasonable terms. Tel. Ded. 1457.

FURNITURE

WHITMAN'S AUCTION ROOMS
Furniture Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold. Estates Appraised —Consignments Solicited. 157-02 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, N. Y. Fla. 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE-COMPANION for 2 school-age children, Christian Scientist preferred; experienced, interest and patience with children necessary; state qualifications, experience, age; New York interview necessary. Write Box C-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN—young; keep house, cook; for young couple balance of summer; lovely lake resort; low salary; leisure. Phone Bryant 9-0300, N. Y. C., 1 to 4 P. M.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ACCOMMODATIONS for rest and study; home environment; attention if required. Mrs. J. Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave. Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 6155.

N. Y. C., 605 West 113th Street (Apt. 41)—Quiet home for those needing rest and care. MRS. HILL, UN. 4-1015.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
Innersprings made HIGH 2122

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C., Edgecombe 4-1312.

PAYING GUESTS

TOURISTS IN BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Invited to Bird's Windgap House
574 Chenango St. North from Court House

PIANOS FOR SALE

BALTIMORE, MD.—For sale, piano, Mason-Hamlin; must sell at once. Tudor Arms Apartments, Apt. 3-F.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
29 Years in Flatbush

HOMES FOR SALE
Complete Service
PERCY M. BIBAS
97 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.
Tel. Larchmont 983

SACRIFICE—For cash, quick sale, a $12,000 property for one-half; 8 rooms, improvements, barn, garage, large high lot, shrubbery, fruit, garden. OWNER, Box 71, Jordan, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

THE REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS has an exceptional opportunity for 2 men or women to present their Monitor advertised products in Boston and vicinity. Advanced commission plus bonus. Write or apply MR. N. P. BENSON, 454 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive rooms, single or double, daily rates, parking space. Studio Apts., 300 W. Merrick Rd., Frpt. 8462.

PARKSIDE HOME—Tourists and commercial. MRS. CHAS. CHASE, 1407 State St., Watertown, New York (Routes 12 and 3).

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Hearthstone, Stop 3, Albany Rd., Route 5; Colonial home, modern conveniences, restful atmosphere; antiques. Phone 4-1075.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MRS. WAKELIN, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Welcome permanent or transient guests; some meals if desired. Circle 6906.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 3, Jones—Room with running water, board if desired; also double room in beautiful apt.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 50 Prospect Place—Immaculately clean, attractively furnished, in owner's home; peaceful atmosphere; near church, B.M.T. and I.R.T. subways.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 202 Underhill Ave., Apt. 3—Single, adjoining semi-private bath; Botanic Garden, Subways; spotless; $5.00.

NEW YORK, N. Y., 171 West 71st, corner Broadway—Single, double; with, without bath; piano; near Christian Science churches. Palmer.

N. Y. C.—SUBLET 3 beautifully furnished rooms; weekly or monthly. ROBB, Apt. 10B, Wentworth Hotel, or phone Bryant 9-0310.

N. Y. C., 1 West 68th Street (Apt. 3-N)—Cool, attractive; singles; facing Central Park; large closet; elevator; telephone, service.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Ocean front; attractive rooms and small apartments; cool and quiet; bathing sun deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

ATTRACTIVE single or double rooms; convenient to Fair; quiet, desirable neighborhood; breakfast optional; free parking; two blocks to bus. Astoria 8-4415. OERLICH, 21-72 46th Street, Astoria, N. Y.

BEECHHURST, L. I., N. Y., 154-30 13th Ave., Lawson—2 attractive rooms, cross ventilation; quiet; beautiful surroundings; Fair 10 min. drive; $1.50 each daily; $12.00 double weekly. Ind. 3-5318.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143-56 Roosevelt Ave.—Lovely airy rooms in first floor apartment; residential section; parking; short walk subway and train. ORMAN, Fl. 9-6000.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 49-10 Bowne St.—Large airy rooms, twin or double beds; innerspring mattresses; $2.00 double, $15-18 weekly; 1977 near Fair. ORTUTAY, Fl. 9-4123-J.

LYNBROOK, L. I.—Clean rooms, $1.50 person; near World's Fair, out of city traffic, near beaches; meals optional. RED ROBIN, Merrick Road, LYN. 6346.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 149 Storer Avenue—Large room, pleasantly cool; single or double; near bath; garage; 45 minutes Fair. New Rochelle 6016-M.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special, rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARPENTER or cabinetmaker; 22 years experience; 11 years with one company, including 7 years mill foreman; carpenter foreman CCC camp, 2 years; Government rating 99. A-1 record; reference; 42 years old; veteran. J. W. BALTOZER, Dingmans Ferry, Pa.

SINGLE MAN (31) present firm 13 years; desirous making change in any capacity; open for discussion. Write Box M-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN attending night school desires any kind of day work. Write Box W-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN PARK, MD.—Business College graduate desires position as stenographer in firm of Christian Scientists, if possible. 3000 Bellgrove Road.

PRACTICAL NURSE, Companion to lady; plain cook; cheerful; best references. MRS. SMITH, 281 Ave. A, c/o Curto, N. Y. C., AC. 2-7875.

REFINED WOMAN wishes position as COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER or housemother; anywhere. Write Box A-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, legal, commercial, desires temporary or permanent employment. Allegheny County; references. IRINE GOLOMB, 5865 Alderson St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

SPEND your vacation at Camp Delaware on beautiful Delaware River in Catskills; boating, swimming and outdoor games; good food, comfortable beds; $2.50 per day, $15 weekly. Send for folder. W. B. MAXWELL, Lordville, N. Y.

SHADYKNOLL—Charming country estate near Rumson; ocean bathing from rooms; tennis, golf, badminton, riding, boating; excellent food; restricted; $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

PICTURESQUE PROSPECT HILL, Noank, Conn., near New London—For sale, unusually enchanting view L. I. Sound; charming 8-room Colonial house; large knotty pine living room, fireplace, electric kitchen, downstairs lavatory, bath, oil furnace, 2-car garage, maid's quarters, beautiful porch and grounds; 5 acres. MYRTLE JORDAN, Willimantic, Conn., Phone 639.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gowns
Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S
WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

Refurnishing?
You Can Save 10% to 50%
HOWLAND'S
August Furniture Specials
Include furniture for every room, every home

LONGINES
The World's Most Honored Watch
Henry C. Reid & Son
1054 Broad St.

CLEARANCE!
Women's Polly Preston and Paramount SHOES—$2.88
Values to $6.75
Downstairs
MEIGS

MADONNA Brand
PURE TOMATO PASTE
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 2187
Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday
Wednesday 9 to 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

Smart New Electric Fans
Including the
RUBBER BLADED FANS
Safe for Children
Priced from $2.00 to $18.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton *Joseph S. Hall*
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1200-1201

HARTFORD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

POTATO SALAD
Every Friday and Saturday
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service
18 Colony Street At the Clock

REED-HOLROYD CO.
Mid-Summer Sale
of Fine Furniture
7 Colony Street Phone 1048

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

SANDWICHES

FRUIT DRINKS

at PELTON'S
108 Main Street and
186 East Main Street

Complete
Laundering Service
Forest City Laundry
JOHN H. EHLERS, *Prop.*
248-250 William Street Phone 456

SEA FOODS
The Middletown Fish Market
90 Center St. John Moore, Prop. Tel. 3020

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

WRUBEL'S
Presenting advance Fall Fashions for Late Vacationists, Fair Trotters and College Girls

Woodward Drug Co.
248 Main St. Tel. 2801
We serve
HOOD'S ICE CREAM
An appetizing plate luncheon for 20c

Caulkins and Post, Inc.
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
484 Main Street Tel. 1275

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

JAMES A. SPINETTA
"Quality Food Purveyor"
NATION-WIDE SERVICE GROCERS
437-439 WEST MAIN ST. PH. 6300

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards
CLEANERS
If You Burn
COAL—COKE—OIL
Call
Quinnipiac COAL Co.
6-1125 344 STATE STREET
Please Mention the Monitor

Esso Gasoline
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 8-5722

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street, at the Taft

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
DRY GINGER ALE
and many other delicious flavors
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
9 Van Zant St., East Norwalk Ph. 908

New! Exquisite! Tempting!
Bucilla Treasure Chest Needlework
Stamped ready to embroider
J. I. MALLETTE
88 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Stamford Dept. Store
Atlantic and Bell Sts., Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
405 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

KRUGERS
HAIRDRESSING STUDIO
Permanent wave specialist
Permanent Waves $5.00 up
We Carry a Complete Line of Cosmetics
MISS MARY KRUGER, Manager
51 River St., next to Roger Smith Hotel
Tel. 42042 Good Parking

Brown Brothers
Ideal
ONE PARK ROW Market
PHONE 4-1193

SANDMEYER'S GARAGE
Norton Avenue
Auto Repairing in all its Branches
Towing—Storage
Amoco Gas and Oil
United Service Motors
Tel. Stamford 4-5981 Darien 11

Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Under Management of M. E. Zeltner
Tel. 3-3245 295 Main St.

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

JANTZEN Swim Suits
20% OFF
for Men, Women, Boys, and Girls
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St. Phone 3-3171

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H's."
We're proud of our
LINGERIE DEPT.
where you'll find the latest styles in slips, gowns, panties, and pajamas. Our experienced corsetiere will give you excellent service at all times.
Special value which cannot be duplicated
Chest of 26 pieces of Sterling Inlaid, Charm Design, for $17.63
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler
159 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

The Miller & Peck Co.
Special July Reductions
on all our
Summer Dresses
Come in and see these Extraordinary Values.

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
15 GRAND ST. WATERBURY CONN

FINAL CLEARANCE
Sportswear, Dresses, Coats, Shoes
Millinery and Accessories
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main St., Waterbury

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CATHEDRAL
Esso Service
Cathedral and Eager Streets
Specialists—Verified Esso Lubrication

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEYS
Buy Your Furs with Confidence at Whitneys
August Fur Sale now in Progress

HOAG & TAYLOR
MAIDEN LANE
Men's Wear
Straw Hats and Panamas
Sports Wear

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Ave.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 State St.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street
SPECIAL SALE
EXCELLENT VALUES
Opportunity to secure best in summer shoes.
BETTER VALUES
throughout the store. July and August are clearance months for all summer merchandise.
Smart, thrifty people are buying now
at McLEAN'S
Half Yearly Sale
Spring and Summer Dresses
HANNAH CROWE
Sixty Eight Chenango

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

NEILSEN'S ICE CREAM
95 Pondfield Road
Other stores in New Rochelle, Port Chester, and Scarsdale

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

BUFFALO

Beautiful Rugs in All Sizes, Made From Old Rugs and Clothing
GEO. J. ALLES
609 Genesee St. CL. 1882
We also sell and lay LINOLEUM FLOORS
RUGS WASHED, REPAIRED and REFITTED

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
4949 Main St., Un. 6600
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores—Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
Li. 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

Frank Strauss
Painting and Decorating
Phone AM 8107 Estimates Given
109 Poultney Avenue

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

ELMIRA

Open 7 A. M. until 10 P. M. to sell you
Mobilgas
and lubrication
Socony Products U. S. Tires
DON WILLIAMS
Church and Hoffman Streets Route 17E
Tel. 2-2402

NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:00 25c to 60c
DINNER 5:00 to 7:30 60c to 90c
Daily except Sunday
207 Lake Street
1½ blocks south of Routes 13 and 17E on Lake Street

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

Long Island
3% on Your Savings Accounts Insured to $5,000
Chartered by U. S. Government
Gloversville Federal Savings and Loan Association
26 N. Main St. Gloversville, N. Y.

Try our Home Made Ice Cream and Fruited Sherbets
Delicious Sherbets and Sundaes
BOSTON CANDY STORE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
95 So. Main 180 No. Main

GOLD STRIPE
Beautiful Silk Stockings
79c 1.00 1.15 1.35
ARGERSINGER'S
Roasting Chickens
Fancy Dressed BROILERS
German Wieners
SOUTH MAIN ST. CASH MARKET
Free Delivery Phone 2591
Lowest Prices in Town
on
Wallpaper Varnish
Paint Lead and Oil
Glass Paint Supplies
CARLSON'S
23 SO. MAIN STREET PHONE 3330

FRUITS and VEGETABLES
fresh daily
CHARLES DISTEFANO
Woodside Ave. and So. Main St.
Phone 4770

ITHACA

See the New 1939
FRIGIDAIRE
at
ROTHSCHILD'S

NEW YORK

ITHACA (Continued)

ATWATERS
Groceries and Meats
We carry a full line of Heinz 57 Varieties.
111 E. State St. Phone 2761
57 HEINZ VARIETIES

JAMESTOWN

24-Hour Service
Mobilgas
Modern Lubrication Equipment
Washing and Polishing
SOCONY
EMIL JONES
FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
MAIN AT SIXTH PHONE 7023

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
13 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

Shop with Ease
Where Prices Please
Shop at
BIGELOW'S

KENMORE

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

Hall's Service Station
(Atlantic)
Cor. Delaware and Shepard Aves.
Complete Lubrication Service
Tires—Tubes—Batteries

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
Watches and Jewelry
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1935 Palmer Ave.

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
Frigidaire and G. E. Refrigerators, Easy Washing Machines, Gas and Electric Ranges, Vacuum Cleaners
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
WASH SUITS STAY SMART-LOOKING LONGER
after Pilgrim's extra rain-repellent rinse that prevents their shrinking, increases their resistance to wrinkling and makes them repel moisture. Four separate pressing operations, **each on a different and special press,** shape your suits naturally . . . literally form-fit them to your body.
Pilgrim Laundry Serves
Brooklyn, Queens, and Nassau
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., W. Hempstead, L. I.
Garden City 8881

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick rd. baldwin li. Baldwin 4767
Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

Sales RADIO Service
Vacuum Cleaner Repairs
BLAIR'S RADIO SHOP
89 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin, L. I.
Tel. Baldwin 6606

BAY SHORE

NORGE
See the New 1939 Models of Norge Refrigeration
Morris Freedman
7-9-11 W. Main Street
Phone Bay Shore 20

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

⅓ Off Sale
Starts Thurs., Aug. 3, 1939
For a Limited Time Only—
Just Deduct ⅓ off Ticket Price
FREEDMAN'S DEPT. STORE

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE—Babylon (Continued)

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

DOUGLASTON

Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

S O S
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BENDIX DUYSEN
DELICATESSEN
Home Cooking Our Specialty
HONOR BRAND FROSTED FOODS
34-36 Union St. Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

HENRY A. MUND
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

FREEPORT

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a Pint
Order by Phone
Tel. Free 923
DELICATESSEN
GROCERIES
FROSTED FOODS
RIEMER'S
27 SOUTH MAIN STREET

LEONARD SHOP
72 So. Main St., Freeport
AUGUST 10TH
We'll have our
Famous Annual $1 Day
For Real Values
Don't Miss Our
$1 Day Specials
on August 10th
IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
80 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters Leaders Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Your
Linoleum Needs
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Closing Up for the Summer
Every Hat Must Go!
50c and 75c
Every Dress Must Go!
$3, $4, $6
(Evening Dresses Included)
FANN'S
235 FULTON AVENUE

HENRI
HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

CAMEO SHOPS Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

SUITS MADE TO ORDER
$19.50 up
GEORGE ARTHUR CO.
CLEANERS • DYERS • TAILORS
83-23 37th Avenue HA 4-5503
SAME DAY CLEANING SERVICE
No Extra Charge
Burns and tears invisibly reweven. Tailoring and Pressing on premises. We call for and deliver.

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
Garage Headquarters for the visitors to our World's Fair.
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
For Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices
Warren's Oyster Bisque and Puree
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

JAMAICA

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

Maurice Beauty Salon
8959A 164 St.
Individualistic Artists in Beauty Culture
Phone Jamaica 6-4430

Oil Burners Fuel Oil
FAULTLESS Distributing Co. Inc.
111-24 Van Wyck Blvd.
Jamaica 9-1700

LITTLE NECK

TUCKMAN'S
5—10—1.00 AND UP STORE
Dry Goods House Furnishings
Notions Venetian Blinds
Window Shades
254-22 Northern Blvd. Little Neck, L. I.
Bayside 9-3805

DREVES
Delicious
ICE CREAM Sodas
Take home our ICE CREAM in the handy
Refrigerator Package
233 Northern Blvd. Little Neck, N. Y.

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff
Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere

ATTENTION! Beginning Aug. 10
RENE PASTRY SHOP
Will be located at
67 ATLANTIC AVE.
LYNBROOK, L. I.
Corner of Sunrise Highway
TEL. LYNBROOK 1461

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

RED ROBIN
Luncheon Daily, 50c
Dinner Weekdays, 75c
Sundays, $1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, etc., catered to
431 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6346

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

MANHASSET

Phone: MAnhasset 2290
BAUER'S
Quality
Meat Market
a Branch of Great Neck
Quality and Economy
368 Plandome Road

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner 50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

Two Sisters' Specialty Shop

"Catering to the well-dressed woman"
Novelty Jewelry
Hand Bags
Hosiery Gloves
Ladies' Underwear
107-13A JAMAICA AVE.

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

JACOB GREEN
Stationery — Toys
Greeting Cards
Novelties
105-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-10276

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEL. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
Headquarters for Armstrong's Linoleum and Broadloom Carpets. Expert Service!
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

Tel. ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4473
The Best Quality Meats and Poultry Sold at
GEORGE'S MARKET
JULIUS ROTH, Mgr.
Free Delivery 275 Sunrise Highway

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

"IT'S A HUMMER"
HUMMER'S
BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S
MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
111-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Laurelton 8-2703 *Gas Burners* *Oil Burners*
PLUMBING
SORENSEN'S
HEATING
216-12 Merrick Rd.
Springfield Garden, L. I.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as
$1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

OAKWOOD 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.
S. E. SOLNICA
27-33 So. Sixth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Sat and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A STREAM-LINED APPEARANCE IS ACHIEVED BY WELL TAILORED UNDERTHINGS!
GREGORY'S
Headquarters for
BARBIZON LINGERIE
824 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

HOUSE OF MUSIC
Our New Address
587 Main St., nr. Loew's
Ph. New Rochelle 4317

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

Stein Bloch Clothes
We Guarantee Every Garment We Sell
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

Why Not Have Your Personal Jewelry
REMODELED
This Summer?
Leonard Talner
Jeweler
365 Main Street N. R. 3692
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE
GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street (Oldest Banking Institution in the City)
Branch Office 268 North Avenue

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
ROSE LAIRD COSMETICS
TELEPHONE NEW ROCHELLE 3582
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUMMER CLOTHES
BEAUTIFULLY CLEANED
or LAUNDERED
Mail Orders attended to
UNIT SYSTEM
LAUNDRY CORP.
866 DeKalb Avenue NEvins 8-6400

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

MEN'S WEAR
Annual Sale of Clothing and Furnishings
Suits, Topcoats and Overcoats at reduced prices.
10 Pay Plan or Charge Accounts Invited
COLIN BROS. 1070 Flatbush Ave. Open Evenings

DIAMOND and HABERER
TYDOL
SERVICE STATION
6401 FORT HAMILTON PARKWAY
SHore Road 5-9543

MOVING and STORAGE
Local and Long Distance
Est. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. GLenmore 2-2040
Insured Carriers

For 'blue coal'
Call Glenmore 5-8672
Ask about our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Drews Flower Shop
Fresh Cut Flowers
for All Occasions
3140 Fulton St. APplegate 7-7657
At Norwood Ave., Cypress Hill

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE
Let us
MARFAK
Your Car
Storage, Lubrication, Repairs
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON
Windsor 3-8829

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

NIAGARA FALLS

ESSO
At Your Service
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil, or tires checked
GAS TIRES
LUBRICATION
F. J. Coppins & Son
2784 Main Street
Routes 18, 104 and 31

PELHAM

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
You can take it with you! A Pel-Mel Permanent Wave for your vacation will give you many additional carefree hours.
133 WOLF'S LANE
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

PEEKSKILL

For Best Results Use
Keystone Paint
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

M. A. BURNS MARKET

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

PORT CHESTER

Larry
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone Port Chester 3467

Year Round Weight Suits on Sale
$23.50 $29.50 $39.50
Tropical Worsted Suits on Sale
$16.85 and $22.85
I. GOLDBERG, SON

POUGHKEEPSIE

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6100
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S&W FINE FOODS

SIRING BROTHERS
277 Main St. Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Sporting Goods—Toys
Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

LUCKEY'S
AUGUST SALE
OF LINENS
Fine imported linens at savings that are good news to the vacation depleted budget.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

The Wallace Company
"Poughkeepsie's Finest Store"

Cookies, Cookies, Cookies
A Large Variety Baked
FRESH DAILY
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main St. Phone 3503

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

ROCHESTER

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St. Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

THE HAT BOX
291 ALEXANDER STREET
Smart hats, including youthful matron hats. $1.95 to $5.95.
Jesmine Crawford
Hazel Russell

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen
and
Ready to Wear Clothes
30 EAST AVENUE

BRIGHTON PLACE
DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C. Red Network
8:30-8:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S at Court
Call or Write

1939 OUR 29TH YEAR
Beck
CLEANERS—DYERS—FURRIERS
Quality plus Dependability
Call Monroe 3484

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Recommended by
DUNCAN HINES'
Adventures in Good Eating
Closed Sundays during July and August

Edward's
Rochester's Thrift Center

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD
HOSIERY 89c
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

SENECA
PRINTING CO.
EDWARD J. GARDNER
Prop.
Main 5658
183 St. Paul Street

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-453

J. E. Thompson
COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

RYE

TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
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Daily Anecdote

The Awakening

"A young woman who had to figure things out for herself"—that would have aptly described her.

Each winter, when a religious revival came to town, she watched her companions in college, as, in a fervor of popular feeling, they joined the church. Yet she herself remained strangely unmoved. It was not that this girl was without religious impulses. She read the Bible daily and at great length, and pondered soberly upon its teachings. It was simply that she could not decide her place in the great scheme of humanity.

Restless and unsettled, she graduated. A year in a Philadelphia medical school, and then she went abroad. Rich, educated, she toured the Continent, absorbing the culture of the Old World.

One midnight this young woman sat on the top of an omnibus in the great East End slum district of London. A motley company of men and women, ragged and dirty, were gathered round a peddler's cart, eagerly snatching at bits of vegetables being auctioned off by the huckster from his Saturday night refuse.

For weeks this young woman went furtively about the streets of London, almost dreading the human need and misery she might see. And then she knew she had found the answer to the great question of her life. She would dedicate her life to the people of the slums.

Thus began the great career of Jane Addams, founder of Hull House.

Enthusiasm

Emerson was profoundly right when he said that nothing great is ever accomplished without enthusiasm. If a task is done half-heartedly, unenthusiastically, it bears the sure stamp of mediocrity. Enthusiasm is a quality that grows with progress. The more wisely a man thinks and the more information he acquires, the more he gains in his capacity for work and the enjoyment of life.—Selected.

Did You Ever Wonder

Who Invented Class?

The making of glass goes back further than recorded history. It is not, therefore, possible to state exactly either when and where glass was first made or who first discovered that sand could be changed to a solid, transparent substance like a never-melting ice.

One of the most famous of the legends concerning the origin of glass was recorded by Pliny, a historian of the first century of the Christian Era. Pliny states that long before his time, some Phoenician merchants with a cargo of natron (a hydrous sodium carbonate) camped on a sandy river bank. Finding no suitable rocks to support their cooking pot, they used blocks of natron for the purpose.

When the fire on the sand between the natron blocks became extremely hot, the merchants were amazed to see a new and unheard-of liquid ooze from under the fire. When this liquid cooled, it proved to be the world's first glass, said Pliny.

The earliest known use of glass was by the Egyptians, who coated their pottery, figurines, and clay beads with it. About 5,000 years ago, it was discovered that this glazing material could be used alone in the making of beads, etc. All ancient glass was opaque, for the method of making transparent glass was not discovered until many centuries later.

About 3,500 years ago it was discovered that goblets and vessels could be made of glass by dipping a form made of sand and lime into boiling glass several times until the form acquired a coating of

ANCIENT VESSEL AND GOBLET OF GLASS

glass of the desired thickness.

The first blown glass came about 250 B. C., but it was not until the days of Pliny that clear glass could be made. With the introduction of transparent glass came "cut glass," with designs engraved on the surface with a tool or abrasive wheel. Sheet or plate glass was first made during the reign of Louis XIV, who was on the throne from 1643 to 1715. The first glass made in America was early in the seventeenth century, and was in the form of beads to be used as money in trading with the Indians.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Mexico Plans to Keep Taxco as Quaint as It Is

Monitor Camera Club from Doris Benjamin, Los Angeles

(1) Maize on sale in an improvised marketplace. (2) The public washing pool. Virtually all the houses are white, and the roofs are of red tile. (3) One of the many narrow rock-paved streets in the town in which there are no telephones. (4) A little fun interrupts trade. Note the gay huaraches—"sandals."

In Lighter Vein

Promising

"What makes you think our boy is inclined toward politics?"

"He says so many things that sound well and mean nothing."

A Good Trick If He Did It

The magician made an anxious search through his clothes, turning all his pockets inside out and bringing forth, among other things, a rabbit, a potted geranium, seven eggs, the ace of spades, a bird in a cage, two guinea pigs, and a bowl of gold fish.

"There!" he triumphantly exclaimed to his wife, who had been watching him with grim suspicion, "I told you I was positive I had mailed your letters this morning!"

Daily Quotation

ONLY in the love we have for others can we truly live.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Bible Facts

Chushan-rishathaim

In the period of the Judges, mention is made of how on one of the various occasions on which the Israelites had slipped back into idolatry, "the LORD . . . sold them into the hand of" a monarch whose very name would be enough to strike terror into their superstitious hearts, "Chushan-rishathaim, King of Mesopotamia," (Judges 3:8); and for a period of eight years they remained in bondage to this foreign power. About the close of the period, however, the people turned to God in prayer (cf. verse 9), and one of their number, Othniel, Caleb's nephew, was inspired to act as their leader (verses 9 and 10), while in due course "the LORD delivered Chushan-rishathaim . . . into his hand."

It would appear that Othniel's victory over the Mesopotamian ruler was decisive, for from this point on, no reference is made to Mesopotamian aggression.

Taxes

It has been figured that a worker making $18 a week pays hidden taxes of 32 cents a day, which is often more than he or she can afford to pay for lunch.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Loss

(Gracia Cross in Oregon Daily Journal)

Netarts, Ore.

Four weeks ago Sunday the Netarts General Store burned, leaving Mrs. Mary Runyan, owner, without a thing in the world but the nightgown and robe she had on. On Sunday, July 2, just four weeks to the day, her new store opened.

This was all due to the kindness and unselfishness of her friends and neighbors. The men gathered, neighbors and friends from Portland and Oregon City, and free of charge built a new store, with living rooms in rear.

Saturday night, before the opening, the neighbors and friends once more gathered, and furnished the store and living quarters, putting the goods on the shelves.

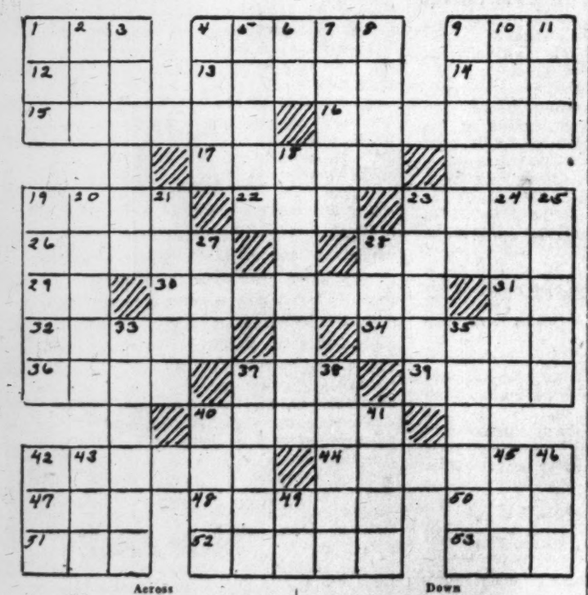
When Mrs. Runyan came at 8 o'clock that evening she found her house complete, curtains at the windows, bed made ready to sleep in, cooking utensils ready to get a meal, and pictures on the wall, all without expense to her, because the community did not want to lose their good Samaritan from their midst! Mrs. Runyan has lived among them 25 years, helping all who needed help without any thought of return, and found in her need that bread cast on the waters had returned unto her.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD liveth; and blessed by my rock; and exalted be the God of the rock of my salvation.—II SAM. 22:47.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was second son of Milcah and Nahor?
4—The Pyrenees separate what country from France?
9—In speaking of Biblical Maadai, what possessive pronoun would you use?
12—What is any of three species of blackbirds of cuckoo family?
13—What instrument does Alfred Cortot play?
14—What is Keats' "To Autumn"?
15—Who was an eminent Hebrew prophet in reigns of David and Solomon?
16—What is any of several brightly colored artificial flies used by anglers?
17—In glass manufacturing, what is one of colors which may be floated on?
19—Who was a son of Noah?
22—Collection of sayings is what?
23—Who is one of supreme deities of Hinduism?
26—What king of Tyre sent workmen and materials to Jerusalem?
28—In what month was William Wordsworth born?
29—— Segundo is a city of California.
30—What is a county of southeastern Kansas?
31—Lord (abbr.)
32—What is a Florence flask for oil or the like?
34—What is a gold coin of U. S.?
36—Wild ox of Celebes is what?
37—Who was third son of Issachar?
39—What color is yellowish-red in hue?
40—Who was one of 12 apostles?
42—"One swallow maketh not ——."
44—Who was an Asherite, of the sons of Shamer?
47—Before
48—Where is Haverfordwest?
50—What Australian bird resembles an ostrich?
51—Where is Sheboygan (abbr.)?
52—What is a spot not exposed to sunlight?
53—Who was an American humorist?

Down

1—What copper coin would you spend in Rumania?
2—Who is a lovely lady in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
3—What musical instrument has from 30 to 40 strings?
4—What are resorts containing mineral springs?
5—What was name of one of vessels used by Columbus?
6—What is either of two rivers of Latvia, Europe?
7—Where is Nizamabad?
8—Middle of the day is what?
9—Who was 13th son of Heman?
10—What is name of an artificial language?
11—Varying weight of India is what?
18—What is a sort of small, rich cheese, made in Normandy?
19—What was one of towns of allotment of Simeon?
20—What was name of a city of Judah?
21—What island in Mediterranean is famous for its honey and lace?
23—What pointed instrument is used by whalers?
24—What was name of a Mexican revolutionary general?
25—Who was one of Pilgrims who settled Plymouth, Mass.?
27—In what month was Florence Nightingale born?
28—Devoured.
33—What is a river of western Spain?
35—What was a district in southern Palestine conquered by Joshua?
37—Who was fourth in order of sons of Joktan?
38—Who was a son or descendant of Ephraim?
40—Church seats are what?
41—What is floral emblem of England?
43—If you unite or fasten by stitches, you do what?
43—What is a canton of eastern Switzerland?
45—Who is a character in "Little Women"?
46—Particular shade of a color is what?
49—Sixth tone of diatonic scale is what?

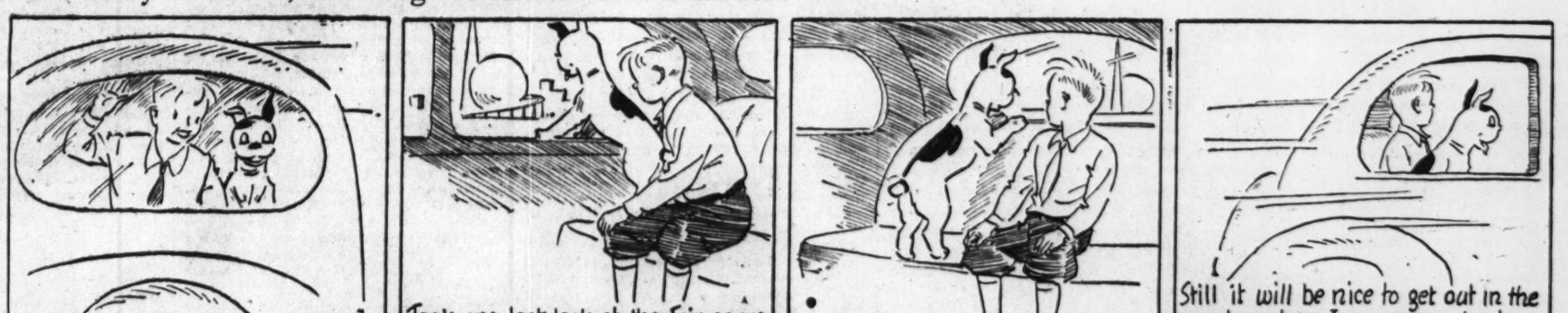
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Who's Who in the Mill?*

By LE PELLEY

I THINK IT'S DARK ENOUGH NOW — DO YOU THINK ANYONE COULD SEE OUR FIRE?
NO — IT'S SO SMALL — AND WE'RE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS LITTLE HILL
NOT THAT WAY — WE'D BETTER SKIRT THAT CLUMP OF TREES. SOMEONE MAY BE WATCHING —
NOW LISTEN, TUBBY... SUPPOSE OUR SILVER CUP IS IN THAT MILL ... AND SUPPOSE SOME FOLKS ARE IN THE MILL GUARDING IT, AND SUPPOSE THEY DON'T WANT US FOOLING AROUND...
THAT'S WHAT WE'RE GOING TO FIND OUT —
THAT'S WHAT WE'LL FIND OUT ..YES..!! BUT WHO'S CURIOUS?
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We Had a Grand Time Thank You!*


The Boss was right - We left for Uncle George's Farm today —
Took one last look at the Fair as we passed by - I'm sure we didn't see half of it —
But we had a wonderful time! It's a marvelous place!
Still it will be nice to get out in the country where I can romp about on some soft grass and see some of my old friends!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Everybody's Satisfied*

By THE HAGERS

UP TO THE PACK RAT'S HOUSE I DROVE. I'LL TRADE YOU THIS FOR MY COOK STOVE!
NOW ALMOST EVERYONE AGREES "THERE'S NOTHING QUITE LIKE EDAM CHEESE."
HE LOOKED SUSPICIOUS, TOOK A BITE, THEN SMACKED HIS LIPS WITH SHEER DELIGHT.
"SO, TAKE YOUR STOVE! I'VE NEVER MADE, IN ALL MY YEARS, A BETTER TRADE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Weights Against War

"There will never be another world war." Just like that Henry Ford says it. Thus positively he denies the fear of millions that war will break out this summer. It would be easy to say that on this question Mr. Ford's opinion is only that of one highly successful motor manufacturer, and to point to political and military phenomena which always have led to war.

Yet without entering the field of prophecy we can call attention to three factors which have made it extremely difficult to start a war:

1. Airplanes. Air warfare on civilians—or the diplomatic threat of such warfare—has produced a situation new to the modern world. Today governments—even totalitarian governments—must convince their people that they are going the last mile to avoid war. In Europe "the front" is at everybody's back-door and just across the street is a sign: "To the (air-raid) Trenches." No one will urge war who is not ready to have it enter his home.

2. Radio. Improved means of communication, of which radio is the chief, have given the people—in the democratic countries at least—instantaneous knowledge of moves which might bring war on their heads. And it has told them no quick victories are possible. The principals in any war—the people—are in effect brought to the council table. They immediately feel the impact of any proposal and in some measure register their response. When the choice is between bombing and negotiation and is clearly seen, war is hard to choose.

3. Women. The mother qualities have always sought to cherish rather than destroy. Little girls usually settle their disputes without battle. Women have always been against war. But today they have new influence. They are better informed, better organized. They have the vote. Surveys of opinion made in England last September showed that even after Godesberg when the men were ready to fight, the women almost without exception still resisted the thought of war. Women who foresee bombs dropping on cradles will have to be persuaded that war is the only way.

We cannot say the world has been genuinely freed from the claims of war until the greed and hate which produce conflict have been removed. But there is more hope than is realized by those who look merely to the surface signs.

The pen is mightier than the—well, anyway, American newspapers are using about 50,000 tons more newsprint than they did in 1938.

Progress and Delay for Boston

Two bills relating to municipal economy in Boston have been disposed of by the Legislature. One eliminating lame-duck appointments has become law. Padding the payroll by mayors in their last few days in office has been a custom at City Hall that long has prohibited effectual reduction in personnel. This bill also stipulates that no salary increases granted by the outgoing mayor shall be effective unless provided for in the budget of the new administration. Piling on salary boosts to constituents has been another effective bar to economy in Boston for a period longer than one likes to recall. Both of these practices are barred by this new law introduced by Councilor Henry L. Shattuck of Boston.

A second bill filed by Councilor Shattuck has not met with such success. It provided that Boston's annual budget should be made effective on January 1 of each year, which is the start of the City's fiscal year. Under the present practice, about half the year expires before Boston's budget is passed and approved. A system which provides that half the City's maintenance funds be expended before being budgeted is rightly termed "budgetary hodge-podge." Mayor Tobin in his campaign for office pledged to correct this haphazard policy. It still remains uncorrected, however. It is true that he supported Councilor Shattuck's bill to achieve this end. It turns out that the Shattuck bill is not correctly drawn and probably must be submitted for further study. Had the Mayor taken a forceful stand on this issue he could have drawn up a bill with the proper specifications that would be suitable for passage this year. As it is, Boston must wait two more years to establish an honest budget.

Price and the Public

Almost everyone—as a consumer—would like to see prices lowered. But if they are to be lowered, where is the shaving to be done? Where are costs to be cut? The Twentieth Century Fund has made a scholarly study of this question and concludes that there is more chance of shaving distribution costs than production costs. On the average, 59 cents out of every dollar Americans pay for an article goes for distribution, the study points out.

Business has not completely explored this field of reduction in distribution costs. But that is partly because the American public is more than a little fastidious in its demand for numerous services—for credit, delivery, style, variety, and convenience—which put a burden on the retailer and enter into price.

The Twentieth Century Fund study realizes fully that a high distribution cost is part of the price one pays for the economies of mass production. Yet should Americans, as an outcome of the depression, become more interested in price than in the "et ceteras" of retailing, American business genius no doubt could be counted on to do some paring on distribution costs.

"An Effective Instrument"

President Roosevelt, in signing the Hatch bill, declares he has put aside other concerns about the measure in the hope that if properly administered it "can be made an effective instrument of good government."

That has been our hope and our prime interest in the Hatch bill. Whether Senator Hatch or Mr. Roosevelt fathered it, whether congressmen voted for it as a reform or as a weapon with which to prevent the President from controlling the Democratic convention next year, are only matters for squabbles. The vital fact is that a hopeful effort to clean up politics has been crystallized in a law whose worth will depend on how it is administered and interpreted, above all how it is supported by public opinion.

In his statement the President has well served clear interpretation and effective administration. The courts will have to read the law as they find it. But particularly with a measure of this nature, where interpretation is so easily controversial, it is the practice of judges to give much weight to the intent of an act and the understanding of it at the time of enactment. The statement of the meaning agreed upon by Senator Hatch, the Attorney General (who had to pass on its constitutionality), and the Executive who signed it, may be of considerable help in applying the Act. And the interpretation now given is likely also to overcome the opposition of many who had sincere doubts of the measure's effects. Thus it should win a more united public support.

There will still be difficult questions about interpretation but under the outline now given, the bill ought to be enforceable. It will not prevent Federal employees from attending political meetings or making clearly voluntary contributions to political parties. Veterans, farmers, relief recipients and other beneficiaries of Government grants will not be barred from individually voting or speaking for the man of their choice.

In applying to practically the whole field of Federal officials the rules already governing those under the Civil Service no deprivation of constitutional rights should occur. The Hatch Act has obtained a better start than at one time seemed possible. With honest administration and intelligent support from the public it should achieve a far-reaching reform. The next step is State action on similar lines.

"No Liquor"—Business Good

In the midst of allegations that young people are turning to the use of alcohol and other artificial stimulants in their quest for a "good time," it is heartening to hear of the roadhouse in Northfield, Ill., prominently displaying a sign which frankly says, "No Liquor." It is heartening also to learn that its business is good—as good as that of New England's numerous liquorless ice cream stands which are crowded nightly with young people.

Dispensers of liquor go out of their way to display their wares attractively before young people. It is encouraging to find those who refuse to sell the stuff and still do a good business.

Isn't it true that those whom the headlines declare to be "at odds" rarely change their status by trying to get even?

The Bookshelf

Tragedy in China

Freda Utley became widely known as a writer on Far Eastern affairs when she published "Japan's Feet of Clay," an extremely unfavorable analysis of the economic position and of the moral and political characteristics of the Island Empire. Her new book, CHINA AT WAR (London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d.), in the opinion of this reviewer, is better, although less spectacular, because more balanced.

With a rather charming frankness Miss Utley outlines the subjective background of her writings as follows: "My approach to the Far Eastern problem had been through dislike of Japan rather than love of China, but in China last year I came to feel a real affection for the Chinese people."

Affection, on the whole, has proved a better guide than dislike; and there are fewer questionable generalizations in this vivid, lively picture of China at war than one could find in the author's earlier description of Japan. The book is alive with personal experience and observation, because Miss Utley spent several months in China during the period of the Japanese drive on Hankow in the summer of 1938.

* * *

It is difficult to grasp the full pathos of the Chinese refugee problem when one speaks of millions of victims. It is the individual tragedy that focuses one's sympathy and attention.

The author made good use of her journalistic opportunities in Hankow, temporary headquarters of the Chinese Nationalist Government, and gives excellent impressionistic sketches of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, of several of the prominent nationalist leaders, including Wang Ching-wei, who has subsequently gone a good deal of the distance to the Japanese camp, and of Chou En-lai and other prominent Chinese Communists.

The last chapters of the book are devoted to a consideration of the future of China. Miss Utley is a strong advocate of drastic sanctions against Japan and is surer than is this reviewer that the application of sanctions would stop Japanese aggression without precipitating Japanese attacks on the Far Eastern colonial possessions of the sanctionist powers. Indeed I think the most valid criticism that could be offered of the book is a tendency to underrate Japan's strength, both economic and moral. The last adjective is used not, of course, in any ethical sense, but in the connotation of national unity, determination, willingness to undergo great sacrifices.

* * *

The author is thoughtful and cautious in estimating China's chances of long-term successful resistance to Japan. She recognizes that there are possibilities of a compromise peace, that guerrilla warfare over a long period of time runs the risk of degenerating into mere banditry. On the other hand she believes that China's full human reserves of resistance have not been tapped and that there are great possibilities in rallying the people on a combined program of internal social reform (especially in the agrarian field) and resistance to Japan. She believes that Chiang Kai-shek's prospects of victory are in pretty direct relation to his willingness to mobilize the people along these lines, regardless of the risk of alienating some of the more conservative and semi-feudal groups in Chinese society.

W. H. C.

Getting a Bow at Last

Flowers That Bloom in the Sands

For sheer fragile tenderness and exquisitely delicate coloring the flowers of the desert cannot be surpassed. The sight of the desert in bloom gives one that same quick joy as sunshine after rain. And nowhere does the desert bloom more gloriously than in northern Mexico. Deserts are not all the sandy wastes one sees in movie sets or pictures of Sahara. (Even the most barren stretches of Sahara have more plant life than is commonly supposed.) Any barren country, not suited to cultivation, any region given over to great stretches of scrubby vegetation in a sandy soil, a tangled wilderness of what is believed to be useless vegetation, may be labeled a desert on the map. Such are the deserts of northern Mexico, where, the last part of June and the first part of July, one may see the sudden beauty of the massed flowers of a blooming landscape.

As one comes into the desert of northern Mexico at the flowering season a purple-pink blush seems to rise from the horizon. Looking at it, one believes he sees the color of

—that strip of herbage strown that just divides the desert from the sown.

This purplish pink flower, with the small powdery gray-green leaves is the Leucophyllum Texanum. It grows in profusion and appears to dominate the whole scene. Another prominent flower, that also has clustered flowers, but white, and larger powdery gray-green leaves, is the Cordia Boissieri. Another purplish flower, but smaller than the first mentioned, is Bouvardia Ternifolia.

It is almost impossible to give the names of the flowers in the desert of northern Mexico for the reason that only a very few of them (those occurring in other regions) have been classified, and those only recently. Those that have been classified are more often noted with botanical names, and have no common-name equivalent in English.

* * *

Among the well-known plants are the yucca. In the southwestern United States the yucca grow two or three feet in height, with a flower not more than one foot in length. In Mexico they often rise fifteen or eighteen feet, and have huge clusters of creamy white flowers on drooping stalks. The whole stalk is about the size of a bunch of bananas, and hangs in the same way. From the roadside these strangely shaped trees, towering over the other foliage, look like sentinels, grotesquely posed.

There are innumerable varieties of cacti, all growing larger as one dips deeper into the country. The Mexican brother of the prickly pear cactus, which grows in tiny clumps on the plains of Texas and Oklahoma, grows twelve to fifteen feet high. They have glorious blooms—bright red or yellow. Later, the edges of the pithy leaves are rimmed with brick colored fruit, about the size of plums. This fruit is considered a delicacy by the Mexican peasant. It has a delicious watermelon-like flavor and substance. But the buyer of this fruit does well to have the seller skin it, for it is covered with tiny prickles.

Another interesting variety of cactus is called organ cactus. This has very tall and straight stalks, very much the shape of the pipes in a pipe organ, except that they are fluted. These fluted edges are finished with long spikes. The organ cactus is used throughout Mexico for hedges, and it makes a formidable stockade-like enclosure of grayish-green.

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These are the more showy plants, but if one can walk even a few paces in the desert he can gather twenty or more specimens in that space. Some of these are large plants, others of varying size, and some tiny, reminding one of mountain or rock plants. Among them are mallows and evening primrose—flowers common to the prairie.

One of the most beautiful, and I might add, one of the most romantic, of flowering vegetation is the mimosa. Beginning with the desert in northern Mexico, where the mimosa tribe is represented with comparatively small shrubs, one can trace the mimosa migration, and its increasing size, to Mexico City where it grows large—the trees being about the size of northern elms and oaks. Every one of its branches is like a drift of snowflakes falling in the lamplight glow. The mimosa are tiny, loosely clustered yellow flowers, pale and fragile, arranged in drifts on sturdy branches.

That vital quality of the mimosa seems to be characteristic of desert flowers in general. Perhaps it is by contrast with the dull coloring of the vegetation that the flowers seem so fresh and vital. But perhaps it is more likely that they seem fresh and alive because the observer feels such a wonder that anything so lovely as a flower should "waste its sweetness on the desert air."

L. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

By Rail and Bus

By Frank L. Perrin

Recent experiences in completing a somewhat extended journey through portions of the Middle West and South supply convincing proof that the railways are gradually, but surely, proving their ability, as well as their sincere desire, to re-establish themselves as public utilities of both convenience and necessity. In answer to the prediction that railway travel was being outmoded by airplanes and automotive vehicles, and that an era of decadence had set in which would bring ultimate disaster to the railroads, streamlined trains, faster schedules, and courteous service have been provided. The smoke-filled coaches have been relegated to the sidetracks to give right of way to comfortable air-cooled and spotlessly clean chair-cars and sleepers. And in the West and South, particularly when competing lines bid for patronage, meals are served at surprisingly moderate prices considering their excellent quality.

No thoughtful person, it must be said, has ever seriously considered the possibility of serving the vast territory embraced between the oceans, the lakes, and the Gulf of Mexico only by truck, bus, automobile, and airplane. Perhaps the time may come when this can be accomplished, but it is far in the future. Apart entirely from the problem of handling the increasing tonnage of wheat, corn, and other farm products, including cattle, sheep, and swine, there are the perishable crops from gardens, orchards, vineyards, and dairies which must be transported rapidly in refrigerator cars on definite schedules. As one considers the advantages of competition, of the necessity of providing loads approximating the limits of capacity and motive power, the wisdom of preventing the inauguration of governmental or further monopolistic ownership of the carriers is impressed and emphasized.

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For a decade or more, and until quite recent years, the managers and responsible directors of the American railways, generally speaking, slept upon their rights. They failed to realize that the competition provided by paved highways, the perfection of powerful automotive devices, and finally the passenger-carrying airplane, would take from them increasing numbers of both transient and through passengers. It was discovered, if the contrary was ever seriously assumed, that there is a profit in passenger traffic. The public had been led to believe that, without the necessity of providing transportation for passengers, the railroads would profit more by revenues derived solely from freight.

Now, between the West Coast cities and Chicago, between the centers of the intermountain sections and the East and South, between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and between the Twin Cities, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Boston, comfortable trains invite day and overnight guests. The traveler with a ticket, whether in coach or Pullman, is no longer regarded as an interloper whose convenience and comfort can be ignored or his reasonable requests disregarded.

In some sections of the country, even for trips of considerable distance, railroads are supplementing train service by making comfortable busses available as time-savers. Recently it was discovered that an entire day's time could be gained by taking a bus at Sioux City, Iowa, for Omaha, Neb., and thence, by transfer at a union bus station, to Lincoln in the same State. This service, air-cooled and air-conditioned, is operated by the combined Chicago & North Western and Union Pacific Railroads. It assures added and needed revenues to the operating roads, and naturally holds old friends and makes new ones.

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The need, at least in parts of the western country, is for more rather than for fewer railroads. The older and established carriers in those sections were the first to realize that the people would buy, pay for and appreciate the service offered if it could be had at a fair and reasonable price. The inauguration of lower passenger rates, at first opposed as destructive, finally proved to be a wise move. Had the decision been reached sooner, and had the innovation been agreed to by all carriers, east and west, the railroads would have been in a much sounder condition, financially, than they are today. But new and added equipment of the modern type, both in locomotives, rails and coaches, is expensive. First costs are, in some cases, almost prohibitive. Maturing and over-due obligations have impaired the credit standing of many of the roads. Rehabilitation to a point where competition is possible is difficult.

The need, popularly, it would seem, is to realize and properly appreciate the economic necessity of maintaining the financial independence of the carriers, and the wisdom of making impossible, now or in the future, their absorption as a politically controlled utility.

The Wide Horizon

These "Terminological Inexactitudes"

By Sisley Huddleston

Paris

Popular opinion is, in the nature of things, inclined to ignore nuances. It wants to be presented with clear-cut and simple issues. It pines for "ideology." That word itself seems to have no real meaning, as it is used by most people, but it sounds well and has been widely adopted to indicate the various governmental systems. Judicious writers are still unable to employ the term without inverted commas; but employ it they must, for it forms part of the current terminology.

The great European schism began to take its present form in 1935, when Italy invaded Abyssinia and the League of Nations imposed sanctions. It was repeated, in speech after speech, that on no account should Europe be divided into two hostile camps. That was the perpetual theme of Mr. Stanley (now Lord) Baldwin. He wisely foresaw the possibility of a permanent cleavage on so-called "ideological" lines; and against such a cleavage he resolutely set his face. England, he affirmed, had no quarrel with Italy because Italy was Fascist. The quarrel, even if it could be considered national, was on a specific ground. As for Germany, the British at that time were particularly disposed to friendship. With France, on the contrary, British relations were far from good.

It will, therefore, be seen that originally there was no question of opposing one kind of regime to another kind of regime. But, unhappily, whatever were the intentions of statesmen, the propagandists saw the opportunity of fulminating against Fascism. Fascism was responsible for everything—as if many nations, with very different regimes, in the course of history, have not behaved badly! And gradually Fascism was taken to include National Socialism, though, in fact, Italy and Germany hold conceptions which are vastly dissimilar.

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It became useless to assert that with Fascism as such—as a particular method of government—there was no dispute. Presently the issue became the issue of Fascism versus Democracy. By Fascism many, of course, meant anything which happened to be unpopular. In France, under the Front Populaire, everybody who criticized, for example, the forty-hour week, or who deplored the "stay-in" strikes, was a Fascist. Members of the present French Government were described as Fascists. M. Edouard Daladier, himself, when he began to rule with a firm hand, was denounced as a Fascist. Fascist, in short, became for too many simply a term of abuse.

On the other hand Democracy was regarded as the essential condition of decent countries. If a country was deemed to be on our side, it was Democratic. If a country was supposed to be against us, it was Fascist. It is not many months ago, for instance, that Yugoslavia was Democratic, but when it began to wobble towards the Axis, it was Fascist. The newspapers—particularly the French newspapers—which railed at Poland as a country under a dictatorship have not yet grown yellow with age; but as soon as Poland fell out with Germany, and turned again towards France, it was hailed as a Democratic country!

Now when there was a question of forming a front against aggression—a front which is certainly necessary if some kind of respect for international order is to be maintained—it would surely have been better to have put the case plainly without "ideological" embellishments. It seems to me sufficient to state that (precisely because of the "ideological" pretext) Germany and Italy have embarked on a career of expansion, and that in self-defense other countries must join together to resist them. That is the undoubted fact. Yet it was considered desirable to call this front the Democratic front.

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The terminology is totally misleading. In bringing Russia into the group of countries which are resolved to resist aggression, the French and British Governments can properly point to a common practical purpose. But they cannot identify the Russian regime with the British or French regimes. There are, in fact, far more affinities between the Russian and the German regimes than between the Russian and the British.

Nor can Rumania, Turkey, and Greece be regarded as Democratic in the British or American sense. Why should they be? Their political evolution has not been the same. They are entitled to pursue their own course and ultimately to find their own solution to the difficult problem of government.

The trouble with these terminological inexactitudes is that they provoke replies which are not without effect in many countries which would otherwise be friendly. For the "Fascists" also become "ideological." They profess to be champions of order. They try to identify Democracy with Bolshevism. The recent social troubles in France, now happily ended, are indiscriminately described as due to Democracy or to Bolshevism. Everything that is subject to criticism in any country opposed to them—and is there not much that is subject to criticism in every country?—is put down to Democrato-Bolshevism.

So Europe—and indeed the world—is being divided hopelessly because the real issue is confused by those who would simplify it. The issue is not "ideological." The issue is between those who are bent on reshaping Europe in their own interest by methods of intimidation and of violence, and those who are now preparing to prevent the successful employment of force in foreign affairs. It does not in the least matter which country is Fascist and which is Democratic in this connection. What matters is, which countries at this moment (for not all of them had clean hands yesterday) are prepared to range themselves against the audacious enterprises of international gangsterism.